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Life & Times, page 4



PLATFORM FASHION

Conference style
by Matthew Parris
Life & Times, page 5



Poll puts Major under more pressure on eve of conference as public swings against treaty

68% are ready to throw out Maastricht

BY PETER RIDDELL AND PHILIP WEBSTER

JOHN Major's difficulties on the eve of the Conservative conference will be underlined today with the disclosure that more than two thirds of the British public oppose ratification of the Maastricht treaty.

A Market and Opinion Research International (Mor) poll for *The Times* suggests a big shift in public opinion since sterling was forced to leave the exchange-rate mechanism in mid-September.

As Mr Major prepares to make his decision to press on with the treaty bill, a central theme of his speech at Brighton on Friday, the poll shows that 68 per cent would, when interviewed, have voted against ratification if a referendum was held. Some 32 per cent would have supported the

treaty after the reallocation of a third of don't knows.

The figures represent a big change from the position only two weeks ago. When a question about Maastricht was asked in June and in mid-September, before the withdrawal from the ERM and the French referendum, just over a half were in favour of ratification.

The interviews were between September 25 and 29, before Mr Major's pledge last Thursday that Parliament would ratify the Maastricht bill in the current session. Although polls have consistently shown that a majority wants a referendum on the treaty, this was rejected last week by the Labour party conference and is strongly opposed by Mr Major. The findings are certain to be called in support by the referendum supporters at Brighton this week.

Ministers were busy yesterday leading a rallying operation in support of Mr Major and the government. The conference takes place against the background of worsening economic news and the prime minister's personal popularity slipping to its lowest level.

Gordon Brown, the shadow chancellor, attacked Mr Major for refusing to sack Norman Lamont as Chancellor. He said that it is increasingly damaged Britain's reputation and left the country without a credible economic policy.

"Of course" Norman Lamont has to go. Everyone except the prime minister accepts that," he said. "But he refuses to sack him because Norman Lamont, from the very beginning of the sterling crisis, has served as his air-raid shelter. John Major is completely associated with every successive disaster brought upon us by his Chancellor."

Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, accepted yesterday that the government was in a "difficult crisis" and spoke of the "disastrous setback" of being driven out of the ERM.

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Fading stars smell blood at the seaside

AS JOHN Major strives this week to hold his party together, and Norman Lamont fights to save his career, they can expect precious little help from the Darby and Joan brigade at Brighton.

The stars of cabinet past are taking themselves off to the seaside. It may not quite be their last hurrah but, as they enter their twilight years and their powers fade, they are determined to enjoy themselves while they still can, and while their words still count for something. The old bruisers will be at it on the tringle, laying into the government's economics and European policies, and each other, with a gusto, as ministers try to placate the faithful inside the conference centre. During the past few days they have been limbering up, and the air has been thick with the sound of old scores being settled.

While the cabinet maintains its veneer of unity on Europe, it is almost as if the surrogate battle is being fought out in public by a collection of former

heavyweights who were themselves once constrained by collective responsibility. The old stagers have all their faculties intact: only their memories appear suspect, if the comments of their colleagues are to be believed.

Lord Lawson of Blaby has been back in the fray in recent days as excerpts from his memoirs have hit the newsstands. In yesterday's extracts, Baroness Thatcher appeared to be the main target: but there was no consolation for the prime minister. Lord Lawson blames the former prime minister for instigating the interest rate cuts that damaged his own reputation as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He says that in 1988, the day after weekend reports of a split between them, she suggested a half-point cut in interest rates to

7.5 per cent. "To my eternal regret I accepted this poisoned chalice," he writes.

But there is no comfort for Mr Major. Lord Lawson writes of how he had doubts whether Mr Major, his junior two as Treasury chief secretary, was up to the job.

He says: "For a time after the 1987 election I was concerned

that I might have made the wrong choice of chief secretary

— a view I suspect was shared by Major himself. He found the job far more difficult than anything he had had to do before and had to work very hard to try to master it. He would come to see me, ash-faced, to unb burden himself of his worries."

For good measure Lord

Lawson upsets another old adversary, Lord Tebbit. He claims that Lord Tebbit, now

one of the leading Eurosceptics, supported entry into the exchange-rate mechanism. An incensed Lord Tebbit was moved to issue denials over the weekend. "Lawson's claim ... is not correct," he said.

Lord Tebbit also found himself on the end of an outsize attack from another former cabinet colleague yesterday. Lord Howe of Aberavon, backing Mr Major's decision to press ahead with the Maastricht legislation, effectively called Lord Tebbit a "political turncoat" and branded him and others as "gloating Euro-phobes".

Lord Ridley of Liddesdale, who left the cabinet because of

his attack on the Germans, came to their defence last week when they were being blamed for Britain's troubles by Mr Major and Mr Lamont. He also suggested, not altogether helpfully, that Mr Major was "on trial" next week.

The critics are certain to be joined by Kenneth Baker, the former home secretary, when he makes an anti-Maastricht speech tomorrow. Lady Thatcher is not planning to speak. There is no need. Her very appearance on the platform on Thursday will be greeted wildly by the Eurosceptics. This week in Brighton some old volcanoes will be out to prove that they are not yet dormant.

'Sir Sony Walkman' given an honorary knighthood

BY JENNY KNIGHT



Morita saw potential in personal stereos

THE man who gave the world the Sony Walkman has been awarded an honorary knighthood by the Queen. Akio Morita, head of the giant Sony Corporation, was given the news at the British embassy in Tokyo by David Hunt, the Welsh Secretary, who is leading an investment mission to the Far East.

Mr Morita, 71, was one of three businessmen who founded Sony in 1946. He was the first son of the 15th generation of one of the biggest sake-producing families and broke with tradition by becoming an engineer instead of joining the family firm, making Morita sake.

Mr Morita was part of a team looking for innovations when the personal stereo was invented by Sony. Mr Morita recognised its potential and gave his backing. Now tens of millions of the stereos, which are made in 170 different models, have been sold. He says that the Walkman came about because he noticed his children could not live without music. They had stereos in their bedrooms and in their cars, but were unable to take music with them when they travelled on public transport or walked. The invention that followed this observation changed the listening habits of the world.

The award is in recognition

of his contribution to British industry and exports, as well as to Anglo-Japanese relations, according to the Welsh Office.

Sony has now factories in Wales. A spokesman said: "I should think he is delighted with this honour. We are all very excited in Wales which has contributed to this award. Mr Morita met the Prince of Wales who was visiting Japan in the early Seventies. Mr Morita said he was looking for a European base and the prince told him if he came to Wales he would open the factory for him. He did and we now employ 2,600 people and produce a million televisions a year."

During the first world war

Mr Morita met the brilliant electronics engineer Masura Ibuka. After the war Mr Ibuka opened a laboratory and invited his friend to join him. That was the beginning of Sony Corporation. The company started by making shortwave radio adapters and went on to tape recorders, the transistor radio, home videos and the Walkman.

After pioneering work on video and compact disc technology, Mr Morita led Sony into the software business, purchasing the American company CBS Records in 1988 and Columbia Pictures a year later.

His father was determined to give him a business education and from an early age the boy's holidays were filled by attending board and business meetings. It was his mother who sparked his interest in electronics. She loved Western classical music which she played on an electric phonograph made in America.

He became curious to find out how electricity worked. Mr Morita said later that from that moment he forgot about studying at school and instead devoted himself to mastering simple electronic theory so he could build his own machine.

Mr Morita helped to set up the Japanese School in Cardiff for the children of Japanese couples and was involved with Japan Week held last year in Wales.

ON OTHER PAGES

Sarajevo mercy flight

Four American and Canadian relief planes landed at Sarajevo yesterday, as the airlift resumed of emergency food and medical supplies to the besieged Bosnian capital. The first plane to land at 7.30am was a Canadian transport bringing food and vital radar equipment to keep the airport functioning. Page 6

Comedian hurt

Leslie Crowther, the comedian and quiz show host, was critically ill yesterday in a Bristol hospital, after his Rolls-Royce crashed on Saturday. Page 3

Golf triumph

The women golfers of Europe crushed the United States 11½-6½ to win the second Solheim Cup at in Scotland. Page 28

Law awards

Prizes totalling more than £6,000 are being offered in this year's Times Law Awards competition in association with the city law firm Freshfields. Students are invited to submit entries on: "The Single Market - is it possible without a single legal system?" Full details in *Law Times* tomorrow.

Continued on page 14, col 8

Ministers dampen tax fears

BY PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke and Michael Heseltine acted yesterday to quell rising fears that the government might be forced by the sterling crisis to bring forward an emergency programme of tax increases.

But amid renewed signs of Conservative divisions about the future direction of economic policy, they gave a warning that the most stringent controls on public spending will be needed as Britain faces life outside the European exchange-rate mechanism.

The two cabinet heavyweights led a concerted effort to dampen suggestions that what could be seen as the biggest policy U-turn of all is under consideration in the wake of the ERM withdrawal.

Mr Clarke delivered a sideswipe to the Eurosceptics whom he said would raise taxes.

The message of the home secretary and the board of trade president on tax will be repeated firmly by Norman Lamont in his make-or-break Tory party conference speech on Thursday.

He will make plain that the tough spending targets set by

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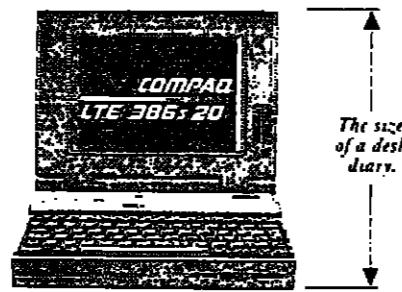
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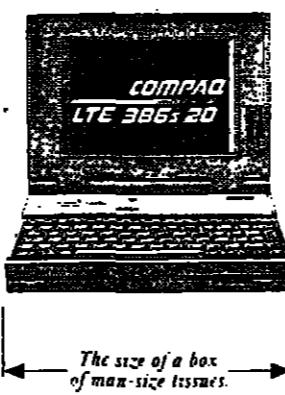
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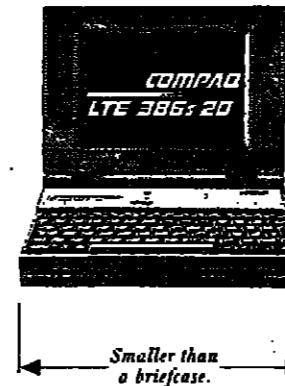
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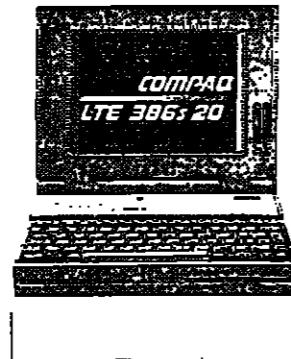
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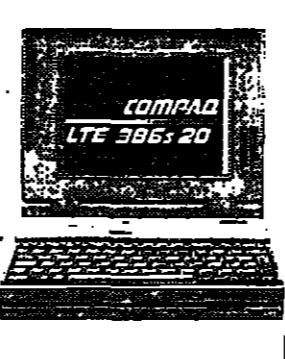
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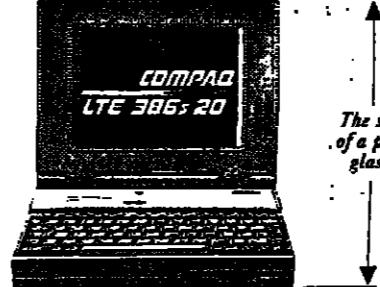
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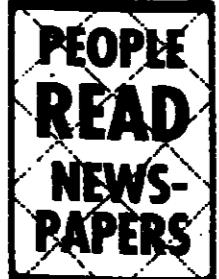
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The new leaders in hardware are now firm believers in paperware.

WHEN COMPAQ DECIDED to invest in newspaper advertising, their objective was to increase sales of PC Notebooks by 40%. Surprisingly for a company for whom accuracy is a byword, their projection was 3% out. Sales increased by 43%*. Unsurprisingly, the new market leaders are now firm believers in the power of the press. Press advertising is a uniquely persuasive medium which can achieve for your product what it's helped achieve for Compaq. Don't compromise. Talk to your media buyer about newspapers.

*Source: Romtec





Crowther crash: the wrecked Rolls-Royce in which Leslie Crowther, the comedian and television quiz show host, crashed on the M5. It took rescue crews 19 minutes to free him from the car. Mr Crowther, left, was yesterday critically ill in hospital after Saturday's crash.



Jenkins writes. He underwent a two-hour operation to remove a blood clot from the brain at Frenchay hospital, Bristol, where he was transferred from Cheltenham hospital when his condition deteriorated and he lost consciousness on Saturday night. Lyn Hill-

Tout, general manager at Frenchay, which specialises in neurological cases, said: "He has stabilised after the operation and has shown some slight signs of improvement, but his condition remains critical." Mr Crowther, 59, was driving his ten-year-old Silver Shadow when it

swerved off the road and up an embankment and turned onto its roof at 2.58pm, as he returned from opening a carpet showroom in Brierley Hill, West Midlands. He was on his way home to Corston near Bath, from where he was to go on to an evening charity event at

the Horseshoe Inn at Shepton Mallet, Somerset. Members of his family had been at his bedside throughout Saturday night. Police said there was no suggestion of alcohol being a factor in the accident but they had not ruled out the possibility of a heart attack.

Christmas shoppers face the bill for sterling's collapse

By LOUISE HIDALGO AND HARVEY ELLIOTT

HIGH street shops anxious to compensate for higher import costs caused by the collapse of sterling are likely to increase prices around Christmas, when "consumers are less price-sensitive".

Safeway has taken the unusual step of appointing a working party dedicated to deciding exactly what the effect of sterling's devaluation on the company's pricing structure will be. "It is due to report this week."

Retailers are anxious not to burden an already reluctant consumer by raising prices. In the short term, most will prefer to absorb the costs of more expensive imports rather than pass them on.

But John Hardman, chairman of Asda, believes it will not be long before the effect of sterling's fall seeps through. "Retailers are already overstuffed. They will not wish to deter buyers by raising prices," he said. "But I think we could see the effect coming through

around Christmas when consumers are less price-sensitive."

It is the food and wine sector that is likely to feel the weight of more costly imports first. Sainsbury's, Britain's biggest grocery chain, says that the first price rises could be phased in over the next few weeks, although a spokeswoman added: "The situation is still so fluid. The franc could drop against the pound next week, and the differential on imported wines, for example, would be wiped out."

In the fashion sector, where stock is purchased seasons in advance, the effect of devaluation on imports is unlikely to be felt until the new year at the earliest.

Richard Dixon, spokesman for Safeway, said: "We will be bargaining hard with suppliers. They too are anxious for business. Then the question is: how much do you absorb yourself and how much do you pass on to the customer? The answer in a difficult market, we believe, is to hold your prices."

In the holiday trade, those skiers who make their own arrangements to travel to the Alps and America this winter face big increases in their costs because of the falling value of the pound. They could be paying up to 20 per cent more than they may have bargained for only a few weeks ago as accommodation, ski passes and even petrol now has to be bought at the new rates.

On the other hand, twice as many skiers who book package holidays through tour operators have their prices guaranteed throughout the winter atleast.

Nearly all the large tour operators bought dollars, Australian dollars, French francs and other currencies in July when the pound was at its height, so enabling them to set their brochure prices and give "no surcharge" guarantees.

A handful of mainly small, specialist travel firms who do not have the financial muscle to negotiate large amounts of currency are now having to

impose surcharges to protect their profits. If they are members of the Association of British Travel Agents they must provide full details of how they justify the increases, agree to absorb the first 2 per cent and must not impose the increases for at least 30 days before departure. So far, 12 of the 650 licensed tour operators have been given approval to make the surcharges.

Even so they are reluctant to go ahead because the industry has already been squeezed by the over-capacity in the market and a fierce "price war" that broke out among the big companies earlier in the year. Many small firms have seen their profit cut to the bone by the discounting and are now facing a dilemma over whether to increase prices and run the risk of pricing themselves out of the market, or bearing the sudden rise in the price they must pay for the accommodation they book on behalf of clients. On a ski holiday costing £400 charges are expected to be limited to cutting back.

The Whitehall fuel bill was £341 million last year, an increase of £52.7 million, or 18 per cent, on the previous year, according to the pressure group the Association for the Conservation of Energy, which analysed the government's own figures.

The disclosure is likely to embarrass the government, which is shortly to launch a multi-million pound television campaign to encourage the public to save energy. Robin Cook, shadow trade and industry secretary, said the figures were evidence that the government was not practising what it preached.

Labour will raise the issue in the Commons when Parliament returns later this month. Mr Cook said: "There is no room for hypocrisy over energy. Ministers must begin by getting a firm grip on energy use in their own buildings, if they are to be credible when they lecture the rest of us."

Andrew Warren, the association director, said the increased fuel bills, as much as 68 per cent higher at Customs and Excise, went against the government's commitment to cut energy use by 15 per cent in five years and was "very poor housekeeping". He said overall spending on energy efficiency fell by 35 per cent.

The Treasury, for example, spent nothing on energy-efficiency measures in 1991-2, whereas they spent £13,600 the previous year. This is an abysmal example from the one department above all which should understand about investing for the future."

Gunpoint speed fine quashed

By JENNY KNIGHT

AN ENGLISH motorist who was forced to pay a £100 spot fine at gunpoint by French traffic police has won a two-year fight to prove his innocence.

Richard Knaggs, 40, a solicitor from Redcar, Cleveland, was driving from Dieppe to Marbella, Spain, in August 1990, when he was flagged down on the N27 near Rouen and directed into a field.

He said yesterday: "It was like a Tesco's car park on a Saturday, because every vehicle there had British plates. There were computers and facilities to take American Express, Visa and travellers' cheques and lots of English-speaking police."

"Up the road, farmers were burning lorry-loads of English lamb, and this was a set-up to take money off us - mostly young families heading off on holiday." When he protested his innocence an officer pointed a gun at him and said he would be jailed if he did not pay.

Now the police have been ordered to return the money by a court that quashed his conviction. Officers admitted they could not produce any radar trap proof for their allegation - that his Mercedes 500SEL was travelling at 93 mph.

Mr Knaggs said his letters to the French police went unanswered for more than a year, until he approached the British embassy in Paris. Diplomats put him in touch with a lawyer, who won his appeal at a court in Argentina.

Healers put their faith in the high-tech touch

Electrodes and lasers have replaced the laying-on of hands, writes Jerome Burne

system that seemed to combine homeopathy, acupuncture, lasers and molecular physics. The "child of Werner Kropp, from Switzerland, it was said to use magnetic energy to put "organisational information" into water, which could then be picked up by beams of low-powered laser through it which, in turn, was used to stimulate acupuncture points. It was claimed that the technique gave the sick body the information it needed to harmonise itself. Flu symptoms vanished within 48 hours, incurable hepatitis cleared up in weeks and there were hundreds of former asthma sufferers in Switzerland



who no longer needed their inhalers.

Dr Daniel Benore, the conference organiser, said that if healing were a drug its success in trials would mean that it would long since have been on sale. He has a four-volume study of more than 130 clinical trials, showing that healers can produce a beneficial effect, but he is having difficulty getting the book published.

Certainly, the idea that the body has an electro-magnetic

this energy" was told: "In a word, it is love" by a healer and devotee of astrological medicine from Bulgaria.

The most contented people were those for whom healing was indeed a matter of faith: they did it themselves, they knew people who did it, it worked, and if science and medicine did not accept it, so much the worse for them.

The troubled figures were the ones with a foot in both camps, such as Dr Bernard Grad, a biologist from McGill University in Montreal, who told of the ridicule he suffered and the impossibility of obtaining funds to repeat studies of healing.

Dr Rindy Balster, a GP from Sevenoaks, is one of a dozen British doctors who practise healing or work with healers. "I worked for some time in Africa and there our patients often consulted a witch-doctor, so I have no problem with the idea that it is not only doctors who can heal. I just have my own witch-doctor here in England."

NEWS IN BRIEF

French 'hold talks over BR routes

The transport department said yesterday that "various organisations" have expressed interest in running services on the BR network after privatisation, although it could not confirm that SNCF, the French state-owned operator, had held secret talks with the government.

The French are likely to opt for services on either the West Coast line from London to Glasgow or the East Coast route from London to Edinburgh, according to a report in *The Independent on Sunday*. It quoted an anonymous BR executive as saying the East Coast line, which has been electrified by BR at a cost of £700 million, would be the favourite.

The line, which is thought to be one of InterCity's most profitable, could even take modified versions of SNCF's 200mph TGV trains, the report claimed. The RMT transport union described the possibility that the state-owned French operator may take over BR lines after privatisation as "Alice in Wonderland stuff. It seems bizarre to talk about privatising our railways only to let a state-owned railway from elsewhere take over," a spokesman said.

If SNCF does bid for the East Coast line, it is likely to face stiff competition from Richard Branson's Virgin Group, which has shown a strong interest in running trains on the modernised line.

Woman bowled out

A cricket team's secretary has been told she cannot be present when it receives the trophy for winning the Rutland and district league because the prizegiving dinner is for men only. Other members of the club at Market Overton, Leicestershire, oppose the ban on Kate Don, 38. She said: "I feel very saddened by the whole affair. I have never come across this sort of thing in my life." The chairman of the league, John Mason, said: "We have booked a speaker who knows the dinner is for men only. With the speaker we had last year I would not have wished any woman to have been present. If I made an exception for her, how could I refuse the other ladies?"

Scent war stepped up

Europe's leading fragrance houses are using pressure to keep the price of perfumes artificially high, an executive of the Superdrug chemists' chain said yesterday. Superdrug sells perfume and aftershave, including Chanel and Yves Saint Laurent, up to one-third below the normal retail price at 15 of its 670 stores and intends to extend the practice. But the fragrance houses, which argue that cut-price perfume shatters the illusion surrounding the product, are refusing to supply Superdrug direct. Geoff Brady, a Superdrug director, said the houses were behind a refusal by glossy magazines to carry a £25,000 advertising campaign for the discounted perfumes.

Cruise fire 'not arson'

P&O has announced that two fires aboard *Sky Princess*, cruising in the Pacific off the coast of Mexico and carrying two Scotland Yard detectives investigating possible arson, are now thought to have been started accidentally. Det Chief Supt Douglas Campbell, from the Yard's serious and international crime branch, and Detective Sergeant Cliff Smith, a member of the fire investigation unit, were sent after P&O concern over two fires in the past week aboard the 46,000-ton ship, making its way south carrying 1,200 passengers at £1,500 each, and 500 crew, comprising British officers and cabin staff, Pakistani deck crew and Italian restaurant staff.

The cost of jam today

Traffic jams are costing industry up to £10 billion a year, it was claimed yesterday. A survey by a firm of consultants, Pera International, says that 80 per cent of manufacturers believe Britain's "poor" transport network hinders their competitiveness abroad. Many firms demanded immediate improvements in road and rail links to enable them to compete effectively in Europe. Seventy-one per cent said insufficient motorway capacity was the main obstacle and the biggest delays were said to be in the South East, including the M25, and London. Pera's chief executive, Ron Armstrong, said public expenditure cuts were expected shortly, but increased investment was vital.

Hitler relics for sale

Love tokens given by Hitler to his mistress Eva Braun will be auctioned this week. A tiny gold swastika charm bearing the initials EB and a Hitler painting of a Munich street scene were given to a Chester dealer in the sixties in lieu of a debt on a three-piece suite. A letter from the dealer, Peter Henshaw, who died several years ago, explains that just after the war a housekeeper to Braun's sister, Margarete Goeglein, swapped them for soap and cigarettes with a REME officer. The swastika, valued at £500-£800, and a watercolour dated 1912, valued at £1,200-£1,800, which have both been authenticated, will be sold tomorrow at Bitchill's Country Auction Rooms in Cotebrook, Cheshire.

Witnesses scared off

Two out of five prosecution witnesses in Scottish assault cases have been threatened and many more are frightened of using the same waiting rooms as defence witnesses, a survey published yesterday shows. A third of all crown witnesses said that they would be reluctant to come forward again. One told Edinburgh University researchers: "When I returned home that day I advised all my family that, no matter what they see, they should turn a blind eye to it. I certainly wouldn't like any of my family to undergo what I experienced that day." Lord Rodger of Earlsferry, the Lord Advocate, said yesterday that the reluctance of witnesses was a matter of concern.

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80,000 defendants a year could lose right to trial by jury

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

ABOLITION of a defendant's basic right to elect trial by jury is being considered as a possible way to cut the growing number of cases that go to the crown court each year.

The Royal Commission on Criminal Justice is seeking responses on whether the right to choose the venue for the trial, which exists for offences such as theft, some burglaries, and assault causing actual bodily harm, should be transferred to the prosecution as in Scotland, with a possible right of appeal against the decision.

Some 80 per cent of 100,000-plus cases committed each year to the crown court for trial are triable either summarily or by jury. Defendants have an unfettered right to elect trial by jury; other cases are committed to the crown court on the discretion of magistrates.

The commission is also working out details of a new

tough disciplinary regime in which police officers could lose their present protection against disciplinary proceedings if acquitted at a criminal trial or if damages are awarded against a police authority.

The proposals are part of a package of reforms now being hammered out as the commission moves into the second stage of its investigations and hears oral evidence.

The commission also looks increasingly likely to allow unsupported confession evidence to be admissible subject to a mandatory warning by the judge on the dangers of the criminal justice system. He particularly welcomed the apparent recognition of the problems of police malpractice and the current police complaints system.

Civil libertarians and others would, however, be "disgusted" by the removal of the right to silence at the pre-trial stage, although he hoped that the absence of questions on right to remain silent under police questioning meant that was "safe".

Liberty would also be against any move to give the decision on mode of trial to the prosecution, who would invariably seek to bring the case before magistrates, where they could be more confident of a conviction. Another concern was that the commission might not outlaw uncorroborated confession evidence altogether.

On the proposed reform of police discipline, the commission suggests this could mean that for minor breaches of the disciplinary code, officers face a new tougher standard of proof akin to that in civil proceedings, which is "on the balance of probabilities". At present, the standard of proof applied is "beyond reasonable doubt". A third reform being floated is that minor infringements of the disciplinary code be dealt with by formal warnings at operational supervisory level, leading to more serious sanctions.

Thirty-seven per cent felt they were treated differently by banks because of their sex, with half of those saying they were expected to take advice without question. The results were drawn from analysis of 1,000 responses to a questionnaire in the magazine that 6,000 answered.

Women share chore of balancing books

MOST women are financially astute, rarely overdrawn and share all main cash decisions with their partners, according to a survey published today.

However, many are unhappy with the quality of bank services, complaining of sexism. Good Housekeeping, which conducted the survey in association with Acuma, a division of American Express, found 69 per cent of 1,000 respondents felt competent at managing their finances. Only 6 per cent ignored their financial situation "until it becomes a crisis" and 2 per cent found money matters "dull and boring".

Half of those questioned said women were better at managing money than men, with 43 per cent disagreeing. Eighty-nine per cent of mar-

ried women shared important financial decisions with their husbands. Some 61 per cent were never overdrawn, a further 19 per cent went into the red twice a year or less. 5 per cent had an overdraft "nearly every month" and 4 per cent "all the time".

An overwhelming 98 per cent had at least a rough idea of their financial status at all times, with 61 per cent keeping an accurate record of all incomings and outgoings.

Thirty-seven per cent felt they were treated differently by banks because of their sex, with half of those saying they were expected to take advice without question. The results were drawn from analysis of 1,000 responses to a questionnaire in the magazine that 6,000 answered.



Over and out: former Battle of Britain pilots who flew missions from Biggin Hill stood to attention yesterday as the Last Post marked the end of the airfield's 75 years as a military air base. The station commander's pennant and the RAF ensign were lowered and after a service of remembrance at the base's St George's Chapel two privately owned Spitfires flew past. Opponents of the closure recalled Winston Churchill's words when he visited the base at the height of the battle: "This station must never, never close." Above: a former wartime flyer bears a standard at yesterday's ceremony. Left: a flight sergeant climbs into his Spitfire at the Kent base in 1941.

Opponents of women priests step up fight

By RUTH GLEDHILL
RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

LEADING opponents of the ordination of women priests will meet this week to discuss tactics as the decisive November vote by the Church of England's general synod draws near.

The meeting comes a few days before the Bishop of London, the Rt Rev David Hope, the third most senior in the hierarchy, tells London worshippers that the church is approaching a critical period.

In a letter to more than 400 parishes, Dr Hope is expected to say that he and the four area bishops will be on hand to counsel and advise, whichever way the vote goes. Other dioceses, which expect a hurt response from dozens of men and women whatever the outcome, have announced similar plans.

In spite of a plea by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for both sides to behave with charity, the temperature of the debate was raised yesterday as senior bishops were reported to be critical of Professor David McClean, chairman of the house of laity.

Opponents told BBC Radio 4's Sunday programme that Professor McClean, chairman of the group that drafted the legislation, had abused his position by sending a letter to synod members explaining how the proposed new law would work. Professor McClean admitted that postage was funded by the Movement for the Ordination of Women.

Senior members of the synod's Catholic group, meeting on Thursday, will hear evidence that the vote could fail in two or possibly all three houses of the general synod. The Rev Peter Geldard, chairman of the Catholic group, says the vote could be sent down by the clergy and even the bishops.

□ A London parish church will tonight begin a £2,000 radio advertising campaign to attract youngsters. St Martin-in-the-Fields, which has taken 28 slots on LBC, expects criticism from traditionalists.

Gang steals £25,000 parrots

Parrots worth £25,000 were stolen yesterday in what is believed to be Britain's biggest bird theft from Paradise Park, Hayle, Cornwall.

Mike Reynolds, the park's owner, offered a £5,000 reward for information leading to the capture of the thieves and the return of the birds. The raiders evaded alarm systems and cut through wire fences to steal 21 birds, including a pair of scarlet macaws, two pairs of double yellow headed Amazon parrots and a pair of roseate cockatoos.

Police believe the thieves knew what they were looking for and had an expert knowledge of birds. But the raiders may be unable to sell the birds on the black market as they are fitted with electronic implants containing details that can be matched against a national stolen bird register.

Bomb charge

Michael Bradbury, 50, of Poole, Dorset, will appear before Bournemouth magistrates today in connection with an alleged firebomb plot against Sainsbury supermarkets. He is accused of blackmail and threatening to commit damage.

Tourists die

Two British holidaymakers died when their car crashed near Malaga, southern Spain. Ian Morgan, 20, and his friend Neil Bennett, 22, came from Cardiff.

Beet the record

A 37lb beetroot shown by Ian Neale, a nurseryman from Newport, Gwent, at the giant vegetable championships at Spalding, Lincolnshire, was claimed as a world record.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bonds prize draw are £100,000, number 28PL 880859, who lives in Avon (value of holding, £1,510); £50,000, 7EB 922283, Oxford (£120); £25,000, 12FL 848552, Clwyd (£1,503).

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Fear of history repeating itself marks German anniversary



THERE has been little joy in the second anniversary of German reunification, least of all for an increasingly embattled Helmut Kohl. During his attempted walkabout at the anniversary celebrations in Schwerin this weekend, jeers and shouts of "piss off" drowned the intermittent applause. Eggs were thrown at the Chancellor, and one man punched him.

Schwerin is the capital of Mecklenburg, the poorest state in Germany. Local people said that the Chancellor had deceived them with his promises two years ago that living standards in eastern Germany would rapidly move up to those of western Germany. Mecklenburg's financial difficulties meant that the celebrations were drastically downgraded. "They should bring some

Helmut Kohl found little to celebrate as he oversaw the second anniversary of German unification, writes Anatol Lieven from Schwerin in eastern Germany

order to their own house," he told the crowd in a field outside the Sachsenhausen camp. In Frankfurt, Amos Oz, the Israeli author, condemned German anti-Semitism after receiving the peace prize at the Frankfurt book fair. "It is not the past that burns in Sachsenhausen," he declared. "No, it is the German present and German future that are in danger of catching fire."

Frank Schoenhuber, a former member of the Waffen SS who now leads the far-right Republican party, de-

clared at a rally in Zwickau in eastern Germany that the Republicans would soon be the third largest party in Germany. He said his party was attracting huge numbers of recruits in the economically depressed region, where racist violence erupted this summer in the Baltic port of Rostock. In Poland on Friday, Polish skinheads reacted to their German counterparts' attacks on Poles by savaging three German lorry drivers, killing one of them.

In Schwerin, a few hundred yards from Chancellor Kohl, left-wing extremists made organised attempts to disrupt the proceedings, but were broken up by a massive police presence. Left-wingers also rioted briefly in Berlin. Neo-Nazis celebrated reunification with marches in several

cities, giving Nazi salutes and shouting "foreigners out!" In half a dozen towns homes for asylum seekers were attacked with petrol bombs by small groups of men, and Jewish cemeteries were defaced. The head of Germany's anti-subversion department warned that the growth of political extremism had worrying parallels with the Weimar republic during the 1920s.

East Germans in the crowd at Schwerin seemed angry with the west German political classes in general. However, criticism is concentrated on Mr Kohl because of his past promises, which also included a guarantee that west German taxes would not have to rise to pay for the costs of reunification.

The failure to raise taxes has greatly increased Germa-

n's budget deficit, in turn forcing the Bundesbank to raise interest rates and harm other Western economies.

The influential weekly *Die Zeit* said that because of these "fundamental lies" by the Chancellor, it would be impossible for him to implement a new policy. There is now a general belief among German politicians that the next election will result in a "grand coalition" between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats under a new chancellor.

In a television address to mark the unification celebrations, Mr Kohl admitted that "the economic cure of the new federal states will last longer and cost more than we thought. Two years of German unity have been a learning process for all of us,

including me."

The president, Richard von Weizsäcker, went much further, declaring that west Germans will have to give up rises in their incomes for five years to help to the east, which is something they have so far decisively rejected. The president added that there is virtually no hope of bringing the east German economy up to the same level as that of the west by 2000.

Dr von Weizsäcker called for an "uncompromising implementation of the state's monopoly of force" against those who attack foreigners. He called on ordinary Germans to oppose such attacks, not just to leave matters to the police. "or should it happen once again that we look on as helpless people are persecuted?"

EC prepares for Birmingham meeting

Suspicion of Britain mars summit agenda

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers assemble here today for another round of group therapy on the Maastricht treaty, paralysed by the disenchantment and lack of interest of Europe's voters.

The meeting will be the final rehearsal for several initiatives that Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, hopes to float at the Community's special summit in Birmingham next week. It takes place in a climate polluted by threats, fears of a "two-speed Europe", neurotic money markets and mutual mistrust.

Britain is still the object of deep suspicion in other capitals, where the fear is that, despite what he says to the contrary, John Major would be happy to see the Maastricht treaty die. The prime minister's announcement that he will restart Maastricht debates in the Commons in the New Year has eased some anxieties but has not dispelled the feeling that he and his ministers are not true believers in the treaty's value.

But open discussion of Europe reshaping itself, if

Maastricht does not survive into a hierarchy divided by power and wealth has also stirred unease among some of Britain's Community partners. Theo Waigel, the German finance minister who is keen on a single currency zone dominated by the mark has been attacked by leaders of weaker EC economies for threatening to dissolve the Community's tradition of cross-subsidy from rich north to poor south. The Dutch government, whose economic interests would force it into a mark currency zone, loathes the idea of a political union dominated by Germany.

Mr Hurd will today hope to re-establish Britain's priorities: helping Eastern Europe and making the EC more open and accountable. Europe's governments are all theoretically in favour of Eastern Europe, just as they are of greater openness and "subsidiarity", effectively the lessening of the European Commission's power. But practice is another matter. New trade agreements with Romania and Bulgaria may

be tripped up if the Germans balk at opening Western Europe's black-cherry markets to more competitive fruit from the East. The Greeks are already holding up the deals for fear of an avalanche of cheap Bulgarian goat meat. Similar difficulties will complicate Mr Hurd's first practical move on subsidiarity. He will propose that governments should be able to hold up a draft EC law by arguing that its purpose could be as well, or better, served by national governments. Ministers would base their claim on the definition of subsidiarity written into the Maastricht treaty which is not yet in force.

Although their EC ambassadors agreed the change last week, France and Germany have served notice that they do not want this anti-Brussels weapon used too hastily. Denmark also has reservations.

Subsidiarity is a minefield into which Mr Hurd has only just walked. French officials are even sniffling about it being anything new. Just as M Jourdain [in Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*] was talking prose without knowing it, said one diplomat, "so the EC has been practising subsidiarity for 20 years without being aware of it."

Britain next wants agreement at Birmingham on a list of national prerogatives, such as the power to award "stars" to hotels, which are off-limits to EC action. The Birmingham summit will also probably decide to open meetings of EC ministerial councils to the public. Officials anxious to respond to the concerns of the Danish voters who turned Maastricht down last June have found that 1987 Community rules already allow for public access.

• Madrid: Mr Major received firm support yesterday from Felipe González, the Socialist prime minister of Spain, for his refusal to re-negotiate Maastricht (Edward Owen writes). "In Birmingham it will have to be clear, it is not fitting to re-interpret something that has not been interpreted; it is not worth re-negotiating something that was, until June, and still is, at a satisfactory point of equilibrium." Señor González told Barcelona's *La Vanguardia* newspaper.



Fleeting visit: Royal Naval sailors from three ships, the HMS Ledbury, Dulverton and Brocklesbury, enjoying a traditional Lithuanian welcome when they arrived at the port of Klaipeda over the weekend

Change of Interest Rates

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With effect from 6th October 1992 the rates of interest listed below will apply to savings and investment accounts currently available.

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(Annual Interest)	£50,000 plus	9.40	7.05		
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	£10,000 up to £24,999	8.80	6.60		
(Monthly Interest)	£50,000 plus	9.02	6.77		
	£25,000 up to £49,999	8.74	6.56		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	8.46	6.35		
ABBEY NATIONAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNT					
(Annual Interest)	£25,000 plus	8.25	6.19		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	7.85	5.89		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	6.95	5.21		
(Monthly Interest)	£25,000 plus	7.95	5.96		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	7.58	5.69		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	7.24	5.06		
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	£10,000 up to £24,999	7.30	5.48		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	6.80	5.10		
	£2,500 up to £14,999	6.60	4.95		
(Monthly Interest)	£25,000 plus	6.40	4.80		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	6.00	4.40		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	5.74	4.06		
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	£2,500 up to £19,999	5.10	3.83		
(Monthly Interest)	£25,000 plus	4.45	3.34		
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	£2,500 up to £19,999	4.98	3.74		
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
(Monthly Interest)	1.50	1.13			
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HIVE STAR					
(Annual Interest)	£25,000 plus	5.45	4.09		
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	£5,000 up to £19,999	4.95	3.41		
(Monthly Interest)	£25,000 plus	4.15	3.11		
STERLING ASSET*					
(Annual Interest)	£25,000 plus	8.25	6.19		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	7.85	5.89		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	6.95	5.21		
(Monthly Interest)	£25,000 plus	8.02	6.02		
	£10,000 up to £24,999	7.64	5.73		
	£5,000 up to £19,999	6.79	5.09		
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	£5,000 up to £9,999	5.15	3.86		
	£1 up to £4,999	0.50	0.38		
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Muslims expect UK troops to save them from war

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT, ADAM LEBOR IN KARLOVAC AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF



were not being sent to stop the fighting. The first British troops, part of an advance party of 300-400 soldiers, are expected to arrive in Bosnia in about two weeks.

A reconnaissance party returned from Bosnia at the end of last week after failing to reach any accommodation with Serbian warlords who

refused to allow the British team to cross their battle lines for a humanitarian mission that they saw as an attempt to help only their Croat and Muslim rivals.

London opposes any extension to the UN mandate that would lead to military intervention. Ministers say that if the British battle group suffers an unacceptable level of casualties, they will be withdrawn. After an appeal from UN relief workers hundreds of Bosnian Muslims, expelled from their homes and held for months in Serb-run detention camps, are to find sanctuary in the West. Many of the refugees, now held in a former army barracks in Karlovac, Croatia, say they witnessed atrocities by Serb forces. Western countries have so far agreed to take two-thirds of the refugees in the barracks. Several refugees there claimed that in the camps educated people and community leaders were singled out to be executed. Amir, who was too frightened to give his real name, had been taken to a camp under Red Cross inspection in Trnopolje, northern Bosnia, after being held in Omarska, a notorious Serb-run camp. He said he was one of six survivors of a massacre near the village of Skender Valuf. "We were put on buses and the Serbs said they would take us to meet our families."

Secret courts

Algiers: Algeria has created secret courts to expedite terrorism and subversion cases in an attempt to counter violence blamed on Muslim fundamentalists, the official APS news agency said. The age of responsibility for such crimes has been lowered to 16. (AP)

Venus attracts

New York: Russia has begun selling some of its best top-secret satellite photos taken by space cameras. The *New York Times* reported. The paper said the photographs, circulated among reconnaissance experts, were far superior to any sold before. (Reuter)

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Bush and Clinton opt for high-risk format on debates

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

ADVISERS to President Bush and Bill Clinton, his Democratic challenger, have set the stage for a frenetic finale to the 1992 election by agreeing at the weekend to compress three presidential debates into just nine days.

Both campaigns accept that holding the debates in such quick succession is likely to add a new element of uncertainty to the election. By opting for the tight timetable and for a rule change which would transform the debates from being the glorified press conferences of past elections into more freewheeling encounters, both the Bush and Clinton camps have chosen a high-risk strategy.

A further wild card has been thrown into proceedings in the shape of Ross Perot, the Texan billionaire who rejoined the race for the White House last week. Mr Perot is likely to become the first third-party candidate ever to participate in presidential debates. The Dallas businessman showed no signs yesterday of planning to decline an invitation to participate.

Both the Bush and Clinton camps expressed satisfaction yesterday with their agreement on the format of the 90-minute debates. After three days of haggling, a final agreement was drawn up on Saturday. The first debate will take place at St Louis on October 11, the second in Richmond, Virginia, on October 15, and a third in East Lansing, Michigan, on October 19. One of the debates will be conducted by a panel of three journalists and is unlikely to see much direct sparring between the candidates. In Richmond, the debate is likely to be more spontaneous with the candidates responding to questions from the audience. The Michigan debate will be conducted for half the time by a moderator and for 45 minutes by a panel of journalists. A vice-presidential debate will take place on October 13 in Atlanta.

In some ways the ground rules seemed to be shaped by Mr Clinton's preferences. Last month, Bush campaign managers refused to dispense with the panel format whereby journalists quiz the candidates about their policies. They feared that the president

would suffer if there was more spontaneity in the debate. The Bush camp also wanted the final debate to take place only two days before polling day, which they believed, would give the president a chance to catch up if he was still trailing in the opinion polls.

The Republicans clearly hope now that the compressed schedule and the varied format will shake up the election and help Mr Bush narrow Mr Clinton's lead.

The Bush camp is entering

the debates in the same spirit with which it greeted Mr Perot's re-entry into the race. The president's advisers feel that Mr Bush has little to lose and that anything unpredictable which could force Mr Clinton to miss a stride is welcome. However, there is still some nervousness about how Mr Bush will fare in the debate. During talks with the Democrats over the ground rules, the Republican negotiators tried to protect their candidate by arguing that he should be allowed to use props such as notes, which have traditionally not been permitted in presidential debates. That effort was repudiated by the Democrats and Mr Clinton was quick to publicise the Republicans' suggestion. "Can you imagine?" he asked journalists travelling with him in the industrial Midwest. "It took my breath away."

Mr Clinton was not the only one to start an embarrassing display of pre-debate manoeuvring. All the candidates want to reduce media expectations of their performances, in order to blunt criticism should they fail to do well in debate. On Friday, Mr Clinton and his aides sought to portray Mr Bush as a world champion in the art. "Mr Bush is a good debater in spite of all his talk about being at a disadvantage to me because I went to Oxford." Mr Clinton said in Missouri. "I never studied debates at Oxford."

Last week Dan Quayle, the vice-president, said that he might not do well in his debate because while he had gone through state education, Senator Al Gore, Mr Clinton's running mate, had attended private schools.

One point the Democrats lost in the debate about debates at the weekend was over whether Ross Perot should be invited to participate. Mr Clinton's negotiators had opposed his attendance. The Clinton camp is worried that his presence might make viewers think Mr Bush is being

ganged up against. They also believe Mr Perot will act as an obstacle to Mr Clinton striking directly at the president.

"I think he just gets in the way," said Pat Paniccia, a member of the Democratic National Committee. "It's going to give Bush less time to answer our tough questions."

The debates are a big opportunity for Mr Perot to get back into the race. Pollsters are already arguing that he is going to find it difficult to make an impact. A Newsweek magazine poll conducted on Thursday and Friday showed Mr Clinton retaining an 8 per cent lead over Mr Bush and giving Mr Perot only 14 per cent of the vote.

A Gallup poll at the weekend suggested that the voters' angry anti-politics mood,

which Mr Perot exploited in the spring and summer, is fading fast. The survey found that only one in four Americans could be classified as "angry" about the political system now as compared to four in ten last April. Some surprisingly positive views of the two main candidates emerged. Six in ten of those asked agreed that Mr Perot did not have the "kind of personality and temperament it takes to serve effectively as president."

As polling day approaches it becomes more likely that Mr Perot will be marginalised. If he is to have any influence on the outcome of the race, his campaign must get going this week. Apart from buying three half-hour slots for commercials on television networks,

Mr Perot has still not drawn up any campaign plans. He spent the weekend in Dallas with a handful of close aides, none of whom has political experience, trying to plot his strategy. Mr Perot's main impact is likely to come in Texas and Florida, two states crucial to Mr Bush's re-election prospects.

The president has continued to campaign hard in Florida in an effort to overcome criticism of his administration after the aftermath of the August hurricane. He was in Clearwater and Fort Lauderdale on Saturday as tornados wrought further destruction in the state. Mr Bush escaped one tornado by just over an hour, hopping aboard Air Force One at Clearwater's airport.

They talked about who's who and what's what. She had plenty of ammunition.



Trail of terror: the scene in Pinellas Park, Florida, after tornados with 90mph winds killed at least three people. President Bush, who was criticised for his handling of the previous Hurricane Andrew, flew to Florida to see for himself and narrowly escaped one of the storms

War hero puts courage to test on the political stage

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

FOR James Bond Stockdale's last week was perhaps the most extraordinary of his long and remarkable life. One minute the Vietnam war hero was an academic in California writing a book on the Greek Stoic philosopher Epicurus. The next he was Ross Perot's running mate, candidate for vice-president of the United States.

Mr Stockdale, 68, a retired admiral, flew to Dallas for Mr Perot's announcement armed with an appropriate Epicurean pearl: "A life not put to the test is not worth living." A week tomorrow he faces the ultimate challenge. In a vice-presidential debate broadcast live to tens of millions of Americans, this political novice must hold his own in a face-to-face confrontation with Dan Quayle and Al Gore.

Mr Stockdale's colleagues at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, worried that he will be torn to shreds, are helping him to prepare. "Normally we talk about concepts like obligation and virtue, the relationship of man to providence and man to the state," John Bunzel, a specialist in American politics, said. Not once had they discussed such prosaic matters as "the environment, the homeless, the

gender gap". Mr Stockdale's candidacy is an accident. Mr Perot made him his "interim" running mate last March simply to fulfil the requirements for getting on some states' ballots. When the Texas billionaire withdrew from the race in July, he still had not chosen his real running mate, and by the time he re-entered last week it was too late.

Mr Stockdale brings no political experience to the ticket, but exudes courage and has a biography that is the envy of every other candidate. As a navy combat pilot, he led the first American bombing raid on North Vietnam on August

5, 1964. The next year his A-4 jet was shot down, and he parachuted into a North Vietnamese coastal village where "the town roughnecks" beat him and broke his left knee. It still does not bend. He spent the next seven years in Hanoi's infamous Hoa Lo, or "Flery Furnace" prison camp, four in solitary confinement and two in leg irons.

As the highest-ranking American prisoner in North Vietnam, he imposed strict order on his fellow captives, later seeking mutiny charges against two of them for aiding the enemy. He was tortured, but deliberately inflicted pain on himself to convince his interrogators that torturing him was futile.

The central problem in prison was to build a civilisation in which life made sense," Mr Stockdale said. "There was a whole discipline built to deal with such circumstances, and that was Stoicism." On his release he was awarded the Medal of Honour.

His wife, Sybil, had met Mr Perot in the late 1960s when they were both campaigning for the release of American prisoners of war in Vietnam, and the two men have been friends "ever since I got off the plane from Hanoi in 1973".

New Age fans battle with sceptics in Tacoma court

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN TACOMA, WASHINGTON STATE

EVERY morning a strange group assembles outside the county courthouse in Tacoma, Washington. Mostly they are middle-aged women in pastel tracksuits. A few are young and earnest; some sport religious bracelets and carry New Age religious texts; but they all wear the determined expression of the utterly convinced. These are "Ramists", devotees of America's most famous New Age "Channeller", J.Z. Knight, or more precisely, of the spirit she claims to "channel" — a 35,000-year-old warrior she calls Ramtha.

For the past four weeks the Tacoma courthouse has been the scene of an intense battle between Ms Knight and her supporters on one side and her former husband and his lawyers on the other. More broadly, the case has pitched proponents of New Age religion against critics and sceptics.

Jeffrey Knight is suing his former wife, claiming that she used mind-control techniques (namely his belief in Ramtha's teachings), which

he now rejects as fraudulent, to force him to take just \$120,000 (£70,000) as a divorce settlement in 1988. This was only a tiny fraction of the millions of dollars the couple amassed in the 1980s by marketing Ramtha's paraphernalia and charging devotees up to \$1,000 each to hear Ramtha's voice emerging from Ms Knight's mouth.

Mr Knight now claims he deserves a far larger share of the proceeds. He also says he has the AIDS virus but failed to seek medical help when he first found out about it because Ramtha told him not to.

Ms Knight's followers (who in the past have included such celebrities as Linda Evans, star of *Dynasty*, and Shirley MacLaine) say she is being persecuted because, in the words of her attorney, her beliefs are not "mainstream, middle-American Christianity".

This view is echoed by many of Ms Knight's pastel-suited defenders, who cluster around her as she strides into court, her blonde mane

streaming behind her. "Everything that woman says is the gospel truth," one of her attendants confided. "Ramtha is not going to manifest himself just to please a court."

But that is precisely what many of the spectators who daily crowd into Court 211 are hoping for. For the past decade, Ms Knight has apparently been able to summon at will the spirit of Ramtha (a Cro-Magnon fugitive from Atlantis, she says, and part of a pantheon of benign spirits) who first spoke through her in 1977. She was at that time the wife of a dentist living in a suburb of Tacoma.

But, although she has in the past sent out brochures to the faithful advertising forthcoming manifestations of Ramtha, Ms Knight maintains she has no control over when or where he will appear and so far she has resolutely refused to put him on the witness stand. The case is expected to continue for some weeks.

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First steps to peace in southern Africa

Angola ballot puts Savimbi on guard

FROM SAM KILEY IN LUANDA

PRESIDENT dos Santos of Angola looked set yesterday to win the country's first election amid mounting fears that his rival, Jonas Savimbi, could refuse to accept defeat and resume the civil war at the head of his guerrilla army.

On Saturday, Dr Savimbi accused the government of electoral fraud and intimidation, as Mr dos Santos and the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took 53 per cent of the vote against 36 per cent for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). Dr Savimbi called on his supporters to remain calm

during the count, and said armed cadres were on guard all over the country.

Throughout the election campaign Dr Savimbi had struck an aggressive note, and suggested that if Unita lost the elections would have been unfair. Observers have regarded Dr Savimbi's reaction to losing as fundamental to the future of the country which emerged from civil war last May after 16 years that destroyed all basic services outside the capital, Luanda. However, his statements over the weekend became more conciliatory in tone as Unita representatives took their com-

plaints to the national electoral council, which is expected to publish the final result of the elections today.

One Western ambassador

cautioned against predictions

of an outbreak of war after a defeat for Dr Savimbi. "We are all doing a nannying job on both Unita and the government and have cautioned against provocation. Recently we have put a little more pressure on Unita. The reaction of Savimbi to a defeat has always been critical; there is a possibility of a lurch into violence but not war. There are lots of people on both sides who say they should not do it. One thing is certain: the Angolans are sick of war and have voted for peace."

Even in the south of the country where Unita is strong, I believe there has been an acceptance of the democratic process and an understanding that if they lose this time, they will have another crack in the next election. Both the government and Unita have underestimated the Angolans who have very acute political antennae," he said.

Dr Savimbi was expected last night to close the gap with Mr Dos Santos as results come in from Bie, Huambo, and other provinces where support for him is strong, but he is most likely to pass the incumbent. In some areas, such as Moxico, where he was expected to do well, the MPLA has won.

Many observers put his relatively poor showing in rural areas down to the indiscriminate laying of mines during the civil war, which drove farmers off the land into the cities, where the MPLA was able to control the media.

International observers were struck by the scrupulous fairness of polling and the remarkable turnout of at least 85 per cent. The count has been hampered by logistical problems and slowed by the fact that each vote is counted and checked several times.

Onofre Dos Santos, the chairman of the electoral council, said that although Unita had presented him with a long list of complaints, the party had not produced any figures to substantiate their allegations of fraud. "Still, we will investigate, but it will take some time," he said. It is difficult for Unita to deal with this situation [electoral defeat] as it is not a party like any other. It was a disciplined military organisation," he added.

Mozambique's 15 million people are in an appalling condition. The World Bank says they are the poorest with the lowest per capita gross national product in the world, while the United States Agency for International Development has them as the world's hungriest, with a daily intake of only 1,605 calories.

In the government-controlled areas of the countryside, devastated by drought, food reaches people occasionally by cumbersome military convoy, while those in Renamo-held territory have nothing, even the traditional emergency reserves of wild berries, roots and grasses having run out.

• **Kinshasa:** Troops loyal to President Mobutu have deployed around Zaire's central bank with tanks in a new trial of strength between the president and prime minister, witnesses said yesterday. The soldiers moved in after Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister, dismissed Nyemba Shabani, the central bank governor. (Reuters)

Leading article, page 13



Savimbi asked cadres to remain calm

Mozambique sides end 16-year war

BY JAN RAATH IN MAPUTO AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

PRESIDENT Chissano of Mozambique and the rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, signed a peace treaty yesterday to end the 16-year civil war that has devastated the country and left more than a million people dead.

"Now begins a new era," Mr Chissano said during a ceremony at the Italian foreign ministry in Rome. "This moment gives the Mozambicans people the most precious and noble gift of peace."

Mr Chissano and Mr Dhlakama embraced after signing the seven-part agreement in the presence of President Mugabe of Zimbabwe and R. F. "Pik" Botha, the South African foreign minister, among others. "Well done Joaquim, well done Afonso," Mr Mugabe said.

Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, added: "Peace has won." A ceasefire will take effect as soon as the treaty is ratified by the Mozambique parliament, probably later this week.

It will mark the theoretical end of southern Africa's last big conflict which began shortly after independence from Portugal in 1975. Millions have been forced to flee their homes by the fighting between government troops and Mr Dhlakama's Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance Movement). Countless other people have died of hunger.

"There is no fully appropriate term in the English language to describe the prolonged state of destitution, misery and struggle to survive," Africa Watch, the hu-

man rights organisation, said in a report on Mozambique issued last month.

But the country's most strenuous test will run from today until the end of the 30-day period before the ceasefire comes into effect. Mozambique is beset by obstacles that cannot wait for resolution in a month's time. Last week, all foreigners, apart from Red Cross officials, were evacuated from the towns of Nampula and Chimoio.

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Leading article, page 13

UK warns Guyana on election

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BRITAIN has warned Guyana not to rig the elections today and has expressed concern at restrictions placed on foreign diplomatic observers.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, wrote last week to Desmond Hoyte, the Guyanese prime minister, expressing Britain's unhappiness at the government's decision to allow only accredited ambassadors in Georgetown to be present at polling stations to monitor the vote.

The Foreign Office said that the restriction, announced ten days ago, would make it impossible to ensure that the elections were free and fair. It violated Guyana's undertaking last year to allow proper monitoring of the vote. It also flouted the resolution at last year's Commonwealth conference to allow independent observers to monitor elections in countries where questions might be raised about their fairness.

The election could see the return to power of Dr Cheddi Jagan, who last held power for seven years until 1964. Each of the five general elections since then has resulted in victory for the People's National Congress.

Saint from slums poised to win Rio poll

Brazil voters have had enough of corrupt politicians after the impeachment of Collor, Gabriella Gamini writes

with 26 per cent of the vote. Results are not due to be released until early this week.

Although she has won many votes by promising much needed social services and employment opportunities to Rio's poor, she has also captured the vote of the intellectual middle-class.

Her party has led the campaign to force the impeachment of President Collor de Mello, who awaits a trial in the senate and is accused of being involved in a multi-million corruption scandal masterminded by his former campaign treasurer.

A political analyst said: "She belongs to the PT [Labour party], a left-wing opposition group which was very vociferous in calling for the impeachment, a call which millions of Brazilians echoed in demonstrations. This will add extra votes for mayors in municipal elections, because it is in everybody's mind," he added. PT is also the party of Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva, Senator Collor's closest rival in the 1989

presidential elections. "Senador Collor represented conservative thought. But he failed miserably to keep his anti-corruption promises, so his crisis will lead to increased support for left-wing parties," said another local analyst.

Senhora da Silva's promises and those of other candidates, who follow her in the polls, have raised the hopes of voters who believe the impeachment of Senhor Collor will stamp out corruption from government and make politicians concentrate on working for a better future for Brazilians, who suffer from high inflation rates and regular economic crises.

"Benedita is someone we compare with a character of a story in which good fights evil. We are going to demand that more from politicians now," said one of thousands of Cariocas, as Rio's inhabitants are called, who filled the streets of the city on Saturday and queued to vote in schools and banks.

Voting was taken seriously, all shops were shut and no

drinking was allowed. Not all Cariocas are Benedita supporters. Some fear her focus on helping street children and families, forced to live in cardboard shacks set up in parks and along roadsides, will increase the high level of crime.

"She is just concentrating on helping those who steal in the streets and make Rio dangerous," said Luis Debono, a taxi-driver. But he is in a minority. Most blame the high rates of crime on the far total disregard of iron rules and services and education.

In Rio's largest favela, Rosinha, where more than 400,000 people live in brick and corrugated iron shacks, dwellers scrape together a living with occasional jobs and begging. Others make it by trafficking cocaine and some may turn to crime.

But whoever becomes Rio's mayor will face stronger demands to fulfil on promises. "We had become so used to corrupt politicians. But the impeachment trial has raised hopes for change," Ricardo Adriany, a local journalist, said.

"People are going to want more because they saw that their protests managed to topple the government of Collor. So Cariocas are demanding a change."

Death toll reaches 111 as Brazil troops put down jail uprising

FROM STAN LEHMAN OF ASSOCIATED PRESS IN SÃO PAULO

A GANG fight and riot in Latin America's largest prison, Carandiru, in Brazil, left 111 inmates dead and injured 34 riot troops sent to put down the uprising at the overcrowded jail.

Inmates sought with homemade knives, pipes and pistols they seized from guards they had overwhelmed in battles on Friday. Pedro Franco de Campo, the São Paulo state security director, said that the uprising quickly spread as inmates burnt mattresses, beds and blankets in one building.

Most of the prisoners seemed to have died at the hands of other inmates although one policeman said the 300 riot troops sent in were allowed to shoot in self-defence. "It was not a police massacre," Senhor de Campo said. "Most of the deaths were caused by the inmates themselves."

Distressed families, some crying and shouting, scuffled with the police and tried to get inside the prison in São Paulo's northern working-class district.

Luis Antonio Fleury, the state governor, said: "I lament the deaths at the prison. What we now have to verify is if the police action was called for."

The prison, which holds

NEWS IN BRIEF

Attack on Emperor Akihito foiled

Tokyo: An elderly, quick-witted official saved Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan from an attempted attack by a Japanese man at the opening ceremony of an athletics meeting in Yamagata prefecture, 250 miles north of Tokyo, at the weekend. (Joanna Pitman writes.)

During the emperor's opening speech, a middle-aged man in a dark suit leapt on to the running track and lobbed a smoke bomb towards the royal box. The capacity crowd of 60,000 watched as the official, clad all in white, tackled the man and wrestled him to the ground. The assailant, who was immediately arrested, was being questioned by police last night.

Radical groups have been protesting the government's controversial decision to accept Peking's invitation for Emperor Akihito to visit China, an invitation which has been turned down every year for the past five years. The groups believe that the emperor or might be forced to apologise for Japan's wartime record in China.

Youths riot

Nouakchott: The Mauritanian authorities imposed a curfew after riots started when youths took to the streets of the capital in protest against sharp price rises and a sudden fall in the value of the ouguiya, the local currency. (Reuter)

Soldier killed

Ankara: An American soldier was killed accidentally when the rotor blades of a helicopter from the USS *Iwo Jima*, an amphibious assault ship, struck him as he tried to direct it during Nato war games in the Aegean Sea. (Reuter)

Mission fails

Jerusalem: Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, failed in a mission to the Middle East. M. Dumas, who visited Syria, Egypt and Israel, had hoped to mediate a meeting between President Assad of Syria and Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister.

Labor loses

Melbourne: Australia's ruling Labor party was swept from power in elections in Victoria. With four-fifths of the state's votes counted, Labor's support had slumped to 43.8 per cent; its conservative opponents had 56.2 per cent. (AP)

Deaths studied

Managua: A commission formed by the government, the Roman Catholic Church and the Organisation of American States will investigate recent violent deaths of former combatants. Officials say hundreds of murders remain unsolved. (AP)

Cash prize

Knoxville: George Jéwan, a friend of the author, bought the Pulitzer Prize that Alex Haley won for *Roots* for \$50,000 (£29,000) at an auction held to pay off \$1.5 million in debts left by Haley at his death in February. (AP)



women, both 22, were found murdered two weeks ago. Joanne, a former nanny and Caroline, a Pizza Hut assistant manager, disappeared in April after leaving Sydney to hitch-hike to Melbourne, 80 miles from Sydney, Australia. They arrived in Australia separately last year on working holidays and began travelling together after meeting in Tasmania. They withdrew cash from a bank on April 17 after leaving their hotel, and nothing was heard of them until the police discovered their bodies in a shallow grave. The police are hunting a man seen camping with two women near where their bodies were found.

Iran's submarine purchase tilts Gulf power balance

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN KUWAIT CITY



THE imminent arrival in the Gulf of the first of three Iranian submarines, the first to operate in the waterway, will pose serious problems for Western naval ships now patrolling there.

The dangers were signalled to home governments after senior British, American, French and Australian naval commanders met their Gulf Arab counterparts in Dubai in last month. The US Senate has now voted to cut off all but humanitarian aid to Moscow if its arms sales to Iran continue.

Despite Washington's strong opposition, Moscow has confirmed that the £375 million sale will go ahead. The diesel-powered vessels threaten a shift in the balance of naval power that the pro-Western Arab navies are not yet equipped to handle.

The first submarine sailed from Lanzarote last week and is being tracked by the West and is expected in the Gulf within the next three weeks. No date has been given for delivery of the others, identified as torpedoes with 18 torpedoes and the capacity for laying up to 24 mines each with 1,000lb of explosives.

Their purchase, just when Iran is trying to become the regional superpower like this is already threatening that stability.

The *Chatham*, which is equipped with sonar equipment

that can be used with helicopters carrying homing torpedoes, is briefing the West's Arab allies about ways to counter the Iranian threat. That will involve the purchase of costly anti-submarine warfare equipment never needed before.

The Royal Navy has made a commitment to share our experience in anti-submarine warfare with members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (led by Saudi Arabia) and to discuss with them what options are now open in light of this new situation.

Captain Tony Hogg, of HMS *Chatham*, an ultra-modern anti-submarine frigate serving with Britain's Armilla patrol of three ships in the Gulf.

The shallow waters will be an appealing place for both the Iranian submarines and for anti-submarine operations which this ship is probably the best equipped in the world to handle," he said.

"What we need above all in the Gulf is stability.

The arrival of a new weapon like this is already threatening that stability."

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Tory bandages torn apart

The Thatcher era still haunts the cabinet, writes Peter Riddell

John Major has always lacked that political quality which Winston Churchill vividly attributed to Joseph Chamberlain, an ability to "make the weather". Mr Major has looked a transitional figure, the ideal politician to heal the wounds of the end of the Thatcher era rather than to set a new agenda. He was chosen in November 1990 as the most suitable candidate to unite the Tory party, to deal with the poll tax and Europe, and to prevent an election defeat. He succeeded beyond all expectations. April 9 was his victory. He was his own man at last, with his own mandate.

While it is absurd to talk about Majorism as a doctrine, Mr Major has developed a distinctive approach, managerial perhaps, rather than crusading, but none the worse for that. As Sir Norman Fowler says in his interview with *The Times* today, one of the central pillars of Tory strategy is the modernising of public services.

That might have dominated the Brighton conference in happier times; there is plenty to be done in that area to occupy any government. The snag is that public-services reform is not enough when the other pillars, membership of the exchange rate mechanism and being at the heart of Europe, have either collapsed or been severely shaken.

Mr Major has discovered over the past three weeks that he has not escaped the shadow of his predecessor.

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Mr Major has discovered over the past three weeks that he has not escaped the shadow of his predecessor. Party battles over Europe and the economy have restarted as after a lull in the fighting during the hundred-year war. Perversely, the fiercest skirmishes have been among the eroded veterans reliving their old struggles, in which Lord Lawson has so far had the edge. But they are has-beens, and the predictions of Baroness Thatcher returning to power ridiculous fantasies. If she did become the first prime minister sitting in the House of Lords since Lord Salisbury 90 years ago, she would presumably, like him, have to find half her cabinet from the upper house.

By contrast, the present cabinet is less divided than some of the more lurid headlines suggest. That is partly because of Mr Major's consensual style. He likes to discuss, consider and weigh the options before acting. At last Thursday's political cabinet, as the section on party matters is known, he went round the table seeking everybody's opinion. This is unlike his predecessor, who said she wanted a discussion and then laid down the law. Mr Major ensures that all go along with the final decision.

In practice, Mr Major had no choice but to do what he did last Thursday and press ahead with the Maastricht bill. Not only is that the view of a clear majority of the cabinet, but there is no alternative strategy which would leave Britain with influence over the develop-

**RIDDELL
ON MONDAY**

ment of the EC in a free-market direction and towards enlargement. Euro-scepticism is a blind alley for the Tories, just as opposition to repeal of the Corn Laws was in the middle of the last century and tariff reform was earlier this century. Sir Teddy Taylor and William Cash are implausible heirs to Disraeli.

Mr Major's economic pillar is still lying in ruins. After some initial, fanciful talk about withdrawal being a cause for celebration, the awkward realities of a floating-rate regime are now being faced. Not only inflation but also interest rates may be higher in a year to 18 months' time than if we had stayed in the ERM. September 16 was a severe defeat, and unlike

with the Maastricht bill, Mr Major has not yet even begun to regain the initiative over economic policy. It is increasingly doubtful whether he can do so while Mr Lamont remains Chancellor. While his decisions reflected cabinet policy, Mr Lamont has lost too much credibility with the markets. But whoever is in charge, the government needs a new policy in place quickly. That means not only a tough fiscal and monetary stance but also firmer commitments about re-entering the ERM. Trying to win the acquiescence of the Euro-sceptics for Maastricht by procrastinating over the ERM may preserve party unity but it may not convince the financial world.

The ERM and Maastricht are not the only signs that British politics has not yet adjusted to the end of the Thatcher era, that we are still in a transitional phase. For instance, the other side of government plans to modernise public services are questions about how large a public sector we want and how we intend to pay for it. The Tories tried to have it both ways in the election campaign and played the tax card to win a fourth term. The resulting contradictions are now being resolved in a tight squeeze on many public spending programmes. Like Bill Clinton in America, Labour is now talking about active government but is also trying to have it both ways by not discussing the tax implications. John Smith is also in part a transitional figure.

The answer to the question of where the Major transition leads may still, of course, be in his hands. If he can secure approval of the Maastricht bill, which he probably can, and if he can put in place a plausible economic strategy, which is less certain, then he may be able to rebuild his shaken political position. But he has to "make the weather" if he wants to look a convincing long-term leader.

Let me start at a tangent. As I was about to start this column, I read an item about the BBC. It revealed that Sir Michael Checkland, the BBC's director-general, had ordered a spending cut. BBC Television has to save no less than £20 million over the next six

months. Another cutback sum, £50 million this time, is to some extent disputed by the BBC. But neither of these gigantic holes in the budget had anything to do with, say, the buying of enormous quantities of dud material from America, or forking out on a massive drama-series, or coverage of the general

election. No: the director-general was up the spout for 20 million smackers because he has "rectified a projected deficit caused by accounting errors", and anything up to 50 million of the same said smackers because of "flaws in the financial allocation process" (do not buy Brooklyn Bridge from a man

reciprocal). As to exactly what happened, mere quotation from the auditor's report suffices: it is said of the man in charge that he "misled councillors... was guilty of serious shortcomings... made significant mistakes... judgment was on occasions seriously at fault... keeping details of the lack of

ing from Athens to London fortnightly for his tutorials, flying back to present a sports programme for his father's television station Teletext three nights a week.

Minimalist art

THE ARTS Council faces a fearsome conundrum. All of the keynote speakers for its conference later this month have either resigned or appear unwilling to commit themselves to the event. First they lost David Mellor, who had accepted an invitation to debate the future of broadcasting and the arts in the Nineties. Then Bryan Gould, who was keen to air his views on the same subject, relinquished his appointment. Now Jack Lang, France's urban culture minister, who was to add a European perspective to the debate, is unable to confirm he will be there. "No final decision has been taken," says his office in Paris.

Neither can the new heritage secretary, Peter Brooke, be expected to replace Mellor: he is uncertain whether he can muster his new brief in time. Gould, of course, does not even have a replacement until Labour can organise a vote to find his successor. "The conference will go ahead even if none of them arrives on the day," says an Arts Council spokesman. "We still have the likes of Melvyn Bragg."

• While staff at the Inland Revenue building in Bootle, Merseyside, may cause the occasional groan and depression outside their own 19-storey walls, that's nothing compared with the headaches suffered by tax inspectors inside the building. The office is suffering from sick building syndrome and requires £40 million of our money to make the place fit to work in. Headaches, sore throats and sinus troubles are among the problems reported. It couldn't happen to a nicer bunch of people.

Howard Davies, director-general of the CBI, sets an economic agenda for the government

What industry needs

regime, managed by the Treasury and subject of the vagaries of the political process, cannot be good.

So there is a strong case for the proposal for an independent Bank of England subject to regular parliamentary scrutiny. The Bank's principal objective would be to meet the first of the convergence criteria, the inflation target, using interest rates and market intervention. The government would, of course, be responsible for taxing and spending.

It is difficult to forecast how the European monetary union project will develop in the next few years. Our partners may move quickly to establish a European central bank, or they may not. But the determination to create a zone of currency stability at the heart of Europe seems not to be in doubt.

The government should therefore construct its policy so as not to rule out re-entry to the ERM, or a move to a full monetary union in due course, while recognising that neither is realistic at present.

Two weeks have passed since whirlwind Wednesday, and we are none the wiser about the future direction of the government's financial policy. The Chancellor has fainted one way with his reference to a British policy constructed in British interests, then the other with an attempt to renegotiate, in some unspecified way, the rules of the exchange-rate mechanism. Neither of these projected courses seems likely to lead to a sustainable new framework for decision-making.

Though some take pleasure in the prospect of a Chancellor, and a Treasury, twisting in the wind, I do not. Indeed it would be inappropriate for the Confederation of British Industry to do so, since we supported ERM entry and the government's attempts to sustain the party. It would be honest to acknowledge, therefore, that many people are left almost as uncomfortable exposed as the Chancellor by events in the currency markets, as a new way forward is sought.

Industry is united in the view that real interest rates should not return to the high levels of the past year. On the other hand, there is a deep desire of a resurgence of inflation. So it is urgent for the government to re-establish business confidence by setting out a clear way forward, and one designed, over time, to get us back on track towards the prize of European currency stability, which seemed to be in sight.

The starting point must be a firm anti-inflationary commitment. The foundation for that could be the so-called convergence criteria for economic and monetary union, to which the government is already theoretically committed.

In effect the government would accept that fixing the exchange rate, in the hope that it would create convergence, is for the time being

not a realistic option. But if the convergence criteria can be met outside the ERM, an eventual return to the mechanism — or its successor — might well be possible. And the criteria are sensible in their own right.

The first three of the five criteria are that a country's inflation rate should not be more than 1.5 percentage points above the average of the three best performing ERM nations, that the fiscal deficit should not averaged over the cycle exceed 3 per cent of GDP, and that the total stock of government debt should be no more than 60 per cent of GDP. So they provide a tough fiscal discipline — which the government now desperately needs — and an inflation target. In addition, long-term interest rates should not be more than two percentage

points above the average of the best inflation performers.

At present, the inflation target is within reach; the key is to keep it there. The public-sector borrowing requirement, on the other hand, is uncomfortably high, at close to 6% of GDP. That is common ground among economists of (almost) all persuasions. So those criteria are pointing now in a plausible policy direction.

The last criterion is that a currency must stay within the narrow ERM band for two years. That will not be possible in the near future. So another method of meeting the inflation objective must be found. Here we are thrown back on a "range of indicators", clearly including targets for the growth of narrow and broad money. But the prognosis for such a

The unmaking of the British

**Bernard Levin
asks if this
country will soon
manufacture
nothing at all**

Our dear sister, *The Sun*, recently devoted an entire page, with not a ripple in sight, to the question "Why isn't it made in Britain any more?" The "it" in the question was explained in considerable detail, comprising no fewer than nine manufactures which had once dominated their particular fields in Britain, but which are now made elsewhere; nor were the nine leading products mere gewgaws — on the contrary, they were central to Britain's output, as the list will make instantly clear: ships, aircraft, electrical goods, cars, motorbikes and bicycles, shoes, clothing and toys.

Take shipbuilding, once among the greatest of our products, products that the customers queued up to buy; today Britain, from a mostly silent Clyde, produces 3 per cent of the world's merchant shipping. Only 20 years ago, Britain imported 23 per cent of the cars in this country; the rest were British, and made in Britain. Today we import 55 per cent. Toys? Two-thirds come from the Far East. Shoes? In 1955, 91 per cent of the shoes sold in Britain were made here; now 70 per cent are imported.

And so on.

There was a general in the American civil war (I forget his name) who was more or less illiterate but a very successful commander. When asked the secret of his success in battle, he replied, "I git that furthest with the mostest men". The question, then, is why don't British manufacturers nowadays git that furthest, or indeed git that at all?

Let me start at a tangent. As I was about to start this column, I read an item about the BBC. It revealed that Sir Michael Checkland, the BBC's director-general, had ordered a spending cut. BBC Television has to save no less than £20 million over the next six



months. Another cutback sum, £50 million this time, is to some extent disputed by the BBC. But neither of these gigantic holes in the budget had anything to do with, say, the buying of enormous quantities of dud material from America, or forking out on a massive drama-series, or coverage of the general

election. No: the director-general was up the spout for 20 million smackers because he has "rectified a projected deficit caused by accounting errors", and anything up to 50 million of the same said smackers because of "flaws in the financial allocation process" (do not buy Brooklyn Bridge from a man

reciprocal). As to exactly what happened, mere quotation from the auditor's report suffices: it is said of the man in charge that he "misled councillors... was guilty of serious shortcomings... made significant mistakes... judgment was on occasions seriously at fault... keeping details of the lack of



...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Nobody likes a serial story that is dropped after the first couple of instalments. Over the summer, this column brought you news of the arrival of a swarm of bees into my office door. In a later column I recounted the tale of the kind professor who gave me a beehive. I left you (as, indeed, I left my bees) en route for Seville, with the swarm safely housed in my new hive and autumn closing in. An uncertain season lay ahead of them. An uncertain future in beekeeping lay ahead of me.

So, before we close the book on the bee story, how goes it with the bees? Let me tell you. In summary, they emerged from a very rough fortnight to reveal themselves as Bruegelists. The message from my hive this autumn is shun Maastricht!

My week in Seville, and their first in the new hive, was ill-chosen for an England early August was wet and stormy. The bees were already exhausted from quitting their first hive, aborting their first swarm and moving into empty and unprepared quarters. The fields were cold and the flowers were few and far between. Bees can be artificially fed, but I was headed for Spain.

I did try to leave them food but made a terrible mistake. My book said they like a syrup made with water and sugar. I had a pound of Demerara sugar in the cupboard and thought brown sugar being more "natural" than white that this would be a treat for them. The syrup was left as

Standing up for Delors

AS THE British presidency of the EC stumbles towards the Edinburgh summit, the city's university has decided to confer an honorary doctorate on Jacques Delors to mark his "contribution to European unity". The ceremony will take place the day before the summit opens in December and will be a red rag to Maastricht critics, who may be in the middle of opposing the bill on the floor of the Commons at the time.

Their anger will be enhanced if the honour to Delors also draws the royal family into the Maastricht row. The chancellor of Edinburgh University, who would normally be expected to preside at such a

ceremony, is Prince Philip. No final decision has been taken, but the university admits that it is unlikely that the Duke of Edinburgh, who recently conferred an equally controversial degree on Jacques Derrida at Cambridge, will be present. Rumour has long suggested that he is not brimming with Euro-fervour. "We don't want

carey's thesis and discover whether English bees are indeed anti-Maastricht, I mixed two portions of syrup, one from Tate & Lyle and one from *Silver Spoon*, using identical methods and placing them in identical jars. These two offerings were left, like sacrifices before a deity, outside the hive.

I returned 24 hours later. The British Commonwealth jar had been completely emptied; the European jar was still half full.

Dozens of bees scrambled in vain for traces of Tate & Lyle syrup, but though there was plenty of *Silver Spoon* syrup left, only a handful of bees buzzed around that jar, looking bored and fed up.

Since then I've scoured Derbyshire for cane sugar. Finding some going on in the sugar business — the monopolies commission should look into it — because Tate & Lyle is getting harder and harder to find. Like the grey squirrel, *Silver Spoon* is driving its rival out of Britain. Those familiar with the common agricultural policy will know that the beet regime is a costly and sinister Brussels plan to wipe out our Commonwealth producers and cover France and Lincolnshire in horrible beet, planted for export subsidy.

My mother told me that bees are extraordinarily knowledgeable, but I could not believe that they knew about this, nor that they could taste the difference. I sampled teaspoons of each with my eyes shut and could not distinguish. So, to test John

expect a demand that anyone in the hall who favours pressing ahead with the Maastricht bill should immediately raise their hand. The triumphant sceptic will then turn round to the platform and demand that the leadership listens to the voice of the party as just expressed. It could be the most seaside fun since Edwina shook those handcuffs.

Passing the book

IAN McEWAN'S chances of winning next week's Booker prize have not been helped by a piece of particularly maladroit PR by his publisher Jonathan Cape.

Maggie van Keenan, head of corporate affairs at Booker, decided it would be fun to send each one of the 400 guests at Guildhall in London a copy of one of the novels before the big night. The idea was to foster partisanship and debate on each table at the award dinner.

Virago (Michelle Roberts), Bloomsbury (Michael Ondrasik), Macmillan (Christopher Hope), Picador (Patrick McCabe) and Hamish Hamilton (Barry Unsworth) all agreed to supply the books. Only Cape objected.

"Booker are rich, we're not. Let them buy them," said David Goodwin of Jonathan Cape. Strange behaviour given that Cape has won more Booker prizes — and as a result sold more books — than any other publisher. Despite this, McEwan remains the bookie's favourite at 6:4.

• Meanwhile, Euro-sceptics who are furious that the Tony conference agenda in Brighton does not allow them a vote on Maastricht are planning to force an impromptu ballot of their own. If the powers-that-be allow a break in the rare moment of balance, an opponent of the government line to the rostrum,

expect a demand that anyone in the hall who favours pressing ahead with the Maastricht bill should immediately raise their hand. The triumphant sceptic will then turn round to the platform and demand that the leadership listens to the voice of the party as just expressed. It could be the most seaside fun since Edwina shook those handcuffs.

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• Whatever happened to student

impunity? Scholars attending

the London School of Journalism in Notting Hill Gate have been

miserable by the jet-set lifestyle of

one of their jet-setters. John Karatzafaris, the 19-year-old son of



THE REAL OPPOSITION

An unexpected seachange in British politics will be witnessed at the Tory party conference in Brighton this week. Labour used to be the party that paraded its differences in public; the Tories sorted theirs out in smoke-filled rooms. But no longer. The last truly electric moment on the Labour conference floor was the walk-out by the late, lamented Eric Heffer in the 1985 conference in protest at Neil Kinnock's attack on Liverpool Militants. It was also, incidentally, the last time the leader delivered an *extempore* speech. Thereafter the Labour conference was decreed to be safe, sanitised and packaged into sound-bites. Last week's show of respectability at Blackpool marked the completion of this dull revolution.

The Tories, meanwhile, have discovered a taste for blood. They are the vampires of British politics. Balfour's famous remark that the advice of his valet was of more consequence than that of the Tory conference must seem to Mr Major like an echo of a quieter age. He goes to Brighton in need of the forgiveness of his party. The Tory representatives, battered from a terrible autumn, might be frugal in their mercy.

The current Conservative split on Europe would have persuaded the old style party manager to suppress all hints of dissent. Instead, this great constitutional question will be debated openly, itself a sign of a healthy party. Ministers, under little pressure from the official Opposition in the Commons, will be made to swear. On the key issues of the EC and the economy, where the government is running scared, a party conference can paradoxically help rather than hinder. The nation's relationship with Brussels is a proper political issue, akin in its significance to the Corn Laws or Tariff Reform, which split the Tories but enabled the party to reform and recover. Strong opposition is vital for good government and if Labour deigns not to supply it, it must perform come from within the Conservative party. Lord Salisbury once remarked that

HOW CIVIL WARS END

Since independence, Mozambique has known only war, famine, corruption and decay. The agreement in Rome between the government of Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo rebels now offers the exhausted country a hope of peace. Despite last-minute stalling by Alfonso Dhlakama, the rebel leader, both sides have committed themselves to a formal United Nations ceasefire, due to come into effect within two months, thus ending the last big conflict in Southern Africa which, over the past 16 years, has claimed at least a million victims.

Just as one war ends, however, another may be starting. Elections in Angola, the other former Portuguese colony reduced to ruin by civil war, have given the ruling MPLA party a decisive victory. Its opponents, however, seem unlikely to accept the result graciously, and Jonas Savimbi, the powerful Unita leader, has spoken darkly of men and women ready to give up their lives "so that the country can be free." Both the United Nations, which has supervised the country's transition to democracy, and the United States have challenged him to prove his charges of electoral fraud. If he cannot, he is likely to return to the bush and the cycle of civil war could begin again.

The depressing prospect is underlined by experience elsewhere in Africa. Outside mediators brokered truces between despotic governments and insurgents pillaging the country. Agreements are signed, a new era of democracy and human rights is promised and attempts are made to disarm the combatants. But the old mistrust remains, tribal hatreds prevail, and local warlords who have profited from the anarchy seize what they can of the spoils. Ethiopia, southern Sudan and Liberia are but recent examples.

The harsh fact is that whatever the resolutions of the United Nations and high-

Mr Gladstone's existence was the greatest source of strength the Tories possessed. His own views were dependent on opposition. "I rank myself no higher in the scheme of things than a policeman — whose utility would disappear if there were no criminals." The Tory representatives will be treated to the sight of real opposition this week in Brighton: we can even expect a few scalps.

Of course the Tories are second to none in stage-managing the agenda, and their formal conference proceedings. In some corners the old not-in-front-of-the-children ethos lives on. The very name "Maastricht" is taboo in the official agenda, but in its heart the party wholeheartedly believes in the power of debate. Whereas Labour suppressed a BBC Newsnight debate last week on its relationship with the unions, the Tories are allowing a televised shouting match on Europe to go ahead. In the late 1970s, while Central Office carried on in its own unadventurous way, Lady Thatcher transformed the party by propagating think-tanks commissioning radical policy documents and encouraging bright young men to say the unsayable.

As a result the Tories are no longer the know-nothing party. The middle-aged ladies who used to buy for blood at the annual hanging debates, and flourished their hats pins at Monday Club meetings, have made way for (often frighteningly) well informed activists who today seem out of the question but may well be taken for granted a decade from now.

This will be a bloody week for the party establishment and the Chancellor and a character-testing display of courage under fire for the Prime Minister. But the Conservative party itself is buzzing with ideas. Anyone interested in Britain in the next millennium will catch the pulse of the radical thought that will shape it on the Brighton seafront. Those who went to Blackpool saw only a carefully marketed version of the past.

OVERSEAS AID CUTS

principled intermediaries, starvation is the most effective peacemaker. Two years of desultory negotiations in Mozambique appeared to be going nowhere. Its villages emptied, its earth turned to dust by the great drought gripping southern Africa, the country is dying. Both sides have weapons enough to continue their campaigns indefinitely; they do not have the food or the manpower. In such desperation, the harsher demands of sheer survival conquer even the madness of war.

Most civil wars end not in truces but starvation and exhaustion. The Thirty Years war, the American civil war, the fighting in Lebanon and Biafra ended when one side or other could no longer sustain even the means to feed itself, let alone fight. The cold logic forces a primitive and awful conclusion: fighting in Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and Somalia will not stop until death and destruction threaten entire populations.

Efforts to feed starving Somalis and Sudanese are frustrated by gunmen ready to hijack supplies, or open fire on relief planes. Yet, in conscience, these efforts must go on. They must be accompanied by the kind of political pressure that brought together the Mozambique combatants in Rome and is attempting to bring together the Bosnian leaders in Geneva. Diplomatic missions and UN peace-makers must recognise two things however: first, that in the viciousness characterising much of the fighting in Africa and the Balkans, political leaders are often unable to control the warlords; and secondly, the gunmen sniping in the alleyways or Sarajevo or Beirut will only be beaten when General Drought and General Winter have mobilised their legions. Already they are winning in the Horn of Africa and in the south of the continent. The guns may finally fall silent in Mozambique only when its people fall in the parched fields.

A LEVEL TRACK

Horse-racing, "Sport of Kings", is the ancestral hobby of royalty and the rich in this country, a glittering part of national life where fortunes are spent in pursuit of the turf's finest prizes. The first known purse was itself a British achievement, made during the reign of Richard the Lionheart: 40 pounds in gold for a three-mile ride ridden by the king's knights. Thoroughbred events like Royal Ascot and the Queen Mother Champion Chase have preserved the glamour and passion of this sport — which is also the nation's sixth largest employer.

Yet the glories of the British track face a head-on challenge from abroad, a threat epitomised by the charm and elegance of yesterday's Cigale Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Racing overseas is cheap, entrance fees are low and prize money is high. Baden-Baden, Longchamp, Rome and Veliefendi in Turkey could soon replace Newmarket, Goodwood, Ascot and York as the capitals of racing excellence.

The rot has already set in at Fontwell last Monday, two of racing's more colourful owners withdrew horses from races moments before the "off" in protest at low prize money. In one of the races affected by the boycott, the first prize was a mere £788, hardly enough to cover a month's training fees, and third prize was £86, which does not pay a jockey's riding fee.

Three days later at Newmarket, the Makhtoum family announced its intention to reduce its 800-strong string of horses in Britain and chase the more substantial prizes which are to be won in France, Germany and the United States. If small owners cannot afford to keep a horse in training and the big battalions transfer their

racing interests abroad, jobs will be lost, revenue to the Exchequer will slip away and this labour-intensive sport will be in peril.

Britain offers meagre rewards to successful owners, then burdens them with the high VAT rates which cover bloodstock and training fees. When the Single Market comes into effect next year, the British tax rate of 17.5 per cent for bloodstock, compared to 2.7 per cent in Ireland and 5.5 per cent in France, will imperil the domestic breeding industry. Clearly, a standardisation of VAT rates is a desirable goal, but not one that can be easily or quickly achieved during such a fractious period in European relations.

Level playing fields are hard to come by in money-spinning businesses like racing. So, in the short term, the British bookies have no choice but to make a more generous contribution to the business from which they profit, if they truly wish it to survive.

Prize money overseas is plentiful because much of the profit from betting is returned to the sport. In Britain, racing has to rely on a levy paid by off-course punters. Next year that will provide around £47 million for racing's coffers, compared to the £125 million profit made from betting by Ladbrokes, William Hill and Coral, and governments £320 million cut.

In a recession it is no good for a blue-blooded sport turning to the government for a bale-out. The bookmakers must find ways of wooing back the owners and that must mean more generous prize money. The magic of British racing is its noisy opulence, its celebration of risk, grandeur and excess. A precious slice of the nation's heritage is at risk and it is time for the blinkers to come off.

Europe as key to party divide

From Lord Cobbold

Sir, These days there is little difference between the three political parties on policy questions. All believe in a reasonably free market. The interests of labour and capital are no longer seen to be implacably opposed. The only fundamental issue on which there is a polarisation of views is Europe, but on this subject differences of opinion run across party lines.

If labour versus capital has dominated European political debate over the past century, the key issue as we approach 2000 is how the high-cost economies of Europe are going to compete with the low-cost economies of Asia, particularly if we have to find extra cash to bail out the bankrupt legacy of communism on our behalf.

Are the Western European nations going to do it best by pooling their resources or acting alone? The political divide of the future is between Europeans and nationalists.

The obvious solution to the Maastricht problem is for the prime minister to put the treaty to the House of Commons as a free vote, tending his resignation at the same time. Those voting for and those against would then reconstitute themselves as new political parties. The winning side would elect a leader and form the new government.

The lobbying of members of Parliament in the run-up to the vote would give ample opportunity for public expression, obviating the need for a referendum. The two new parties would preserve the adversarial system beloved of Westminster and the Opposition would have something to oppose.

The new government, whether European or nationalist, could pursue its policies wholeheartedly and constructively without the "froth and bubble" and "half-hearted commitments" condemned in your leading article (October 1).

May I commend this proposal for debate at the forthcoming Tory party conference?

Yours faithfully,
COBBOLD,
House of Lords.
October 4.

Hospitals' future

From Professor Donald Longmore

Sir, Leaks about the Tomlinson enquiry into the future of the capital's health services (report, September 11; letters, September 22, 28) do not portend a bold and imaginative plan to carry medicine forward to prevention of the commonest diseases, rather a pruning exercise merely to reduce the facilities in the capital.

Nearly half of those who read this will die of blocked arteries and about a quarter of cancer, yet it appears that the recommendations include amalgamating two of the world's leading institutions dealing with these diseases, abandoning their new buildings and burying them in an inaccessible, unsatisfactory hospital.

The leaks do not suggest links with important scientific universities; there has been no mention of science parks to exploit discoveries to recreate a revenue-earning British medical industry.

Reducing facilities does not necessarily save money or improve the efficiency of what is left (vide British Rail) nor have all amalgamations to produce large conglomerates proved successful (vide the former British Leyland). To remove the medical centres of excellence will destroy the opportunity of a European centre for the prevention of the commonest diseases. It may hasten the brain drain and eliminate a potential source of precious foreign revenue.

Yours etc.
DONALD LONGMORE
(Senior Consultant,
Royal Brompton National Heart
and Lung Hospitals,
Sydney Street, SW3).
October 2.

Fighter costs

From Mr Christopher Bate-Williams

Sir, The suggestion that the government is to fund and build the European Fighter Aircraft without Germany's participation (report, October 1) seems short-sighted. Though the aim to secure some 40,000 jobs is admirable, there appears to have been very little debate about alternative uses of the vast sums involved.

Could not the billions of pounds which would be required to realise this order be put to more creative use by development of the undoubtedly supreme technology embodied in the aircraft's design for more constructive purposes?

There are hundreds of thousands of designers, applications engineers, technologists, marketing experts and skilled and unskilled technicians, many unemployed. The spin-off from commercial development of EFA technology would, if imaginatively managed, sustain and create a far greater number of jobs than those presently being considered, as well as helping the nation's exports.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BATE-
WILLIAMS.
Churchside,
Berkley Street,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
September 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Ways to supply needs of the poorest

From Mr R. C. Lacey

Sir, The thought-provoking article by Matthew Parris, "What shall we do about the poor?" (September 29), raises an issue conveniently ignored by all political parties for too long. It is a disturbing and profoundly depressing problem that is getting worse. The so-called "underclass" are caught in a vicious circle of deprivation and squalor. So what can be done?

Surely the starting point must be education. Teachers at inner-city schools already bear a tremendous burden trying to educate children who, in many cases, do not want to be educated. Their parents show no interest either.

The teachers must try to break through this barrier of ignorance and provide the motivation for self-improvement that cannot be found at home. To do this they need more help. Rather than throw more money at the social services perhaps one answer is to channel more funds to the inner-city schools to enable them to employ special teachers for these "special" children.

The problem is not unique to the inner cities, but it would at least be a start.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. LACEY,
Surney Farmhouse,
Fernhurst,
Haslemere, Surrey.
September 29.

From Mr Paul Wilson

Sir, While social support and compassion are relatively easy to find in communities all over the country, the essential, underpinning financial resources are far more difficult to come by. They are provided by diverse sources which are themselves separated into watertight bureaucratic compartments — Department of Social Security, Home Office, Department of the Environment, Department of Health.

What is urgently required is a single funding authority with its own budget able to deploy government funds imaginatively and flexibly in response to the modest needs of the poorest. The often amazing resources of good will and assistance available in the community could thus be more effectively mobilised, without incurring high per capita expenditure.

Imagination, responsiveness and a refusal to write people off, even if they do not fit into tidy categories, are all that is needed.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL WILSON (Chief Executive),
Car-Gomm Society
(Charitable housing association),
Teagraph Hill Centre,
Kings Road, SE14.
October 1.

From The Reverend John Kennedy

Sir, Matthew Parris's complacency on poverty is common among those whose views were formed by a post-

Overseas aid cuts

From the Director of Oxfam and others

Sir, Your report of September 28, "Agencies fear cut in aid", draws attention to the £274 million cut in the overseas aid budget proposed by the Treasury. This cut would have a crippling impact on some of the world's poorest countries and people.

With 40 million lives at risk in sub-Saharan Africa, there could not be a worse time to diminish Britain's ability to respond to urgent humanitarian and development needs. Our experience underlines the importance of long-term assistance in helping to make the poor less vulnerable to disasters.

Any cuts in development aid would also jeopardise the positive moves towards democracy and economic reform being undertaken in much of the developing world, which the British government has taken a lead in encouraging.

Only last June, at the Rio Earth summit, it committed itself to maintaining and increasing its overseas aid budget towards the agreed UN target of 0.7 per cent of GNP. A reversal of this clear commitment would seriously damage Britain's international standing.

Moreover, it is clear to us from the generous response to our appeals that

the British public would not be in favour of such a short-sighted policy.

The clear message of our supporters is that the government should be investing in a sustainable future for the world's poorest people by increasing aid.

Yours etc.,
DAVID BRYER
(Oxfam United Kingdom & Ireland),
NICHOLAS HINTON
(Save the Children Fund),
PAUL TYLER (Christian Aid),
MARTIN GRIFFITHS (Action Aid),
JULIAN FILOCHOWSKI (Cafod),
Oxford,
274 Banbury Road, Oxford.
October 2.

From Mr James Pretty

Sir, Ministers must know that overseas aid is not an act of generosity but a partial restoration of what we take from developing countries through unfair terms of trade, as well as in debt repayments.

It would be scandalous to cut it and deprive the world's poor to recoup what we have paid out to speculators. Self-respect seems to be another casualty of the crisis.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PRETTY,
24 Merton Road,
Watford, Hertfordshire,
Essex.
September 27.

From Mr Jonathan Goldberg, QC

Sir, The point which should perhaps be made most strongly about the new Criminal Justice Act (letters, October 1, 3) is that a government which campaigned as the party of law and order so stridently has now made it virtually impossible for the judges to imprison the persistent and professional small-time burglar and thief.

The Arts Council expects the board and management of the Royal Opera House to take all necessary steps to put its finances into good order and is pleased by its positive response to Lady Warnock's proposals.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EVERITT,
Secretary General,
Arts Council,
14 Great Peter Street, SW1.
October 2.

Criminal Justice Act

From Mr Jonathan Goldberg, QC

Sir, The point which should perhaps be made most strongly about the new Criminal Justice Act (letters, October 1, 3) is that a government which campaigned as the party of law and order so stridently has now made it virtually impossible for the judges to imprison the persistent and professional small-time burglar and thief.

When the United Nations conferred nationhood on the Jews in 1947, they were confirming a situation that had existed for 2,500 years.

Yours faithfully,
HYAM MACCOBY
(Librarian),
Le Baeck College,
Sternberg Centre for Judaism,
30 East End Road, N3.
September 30.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 3: By command of The Queen, the Business Travelling Banquette in Wiltshire was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, for the United States of America, and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 3: The Duke of York, Admiral of the Sea Cadet Corps, this morning commanded Headquarters of TS Westerly, Sunnyside Road North, Weston-super-Mare, Avon, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).

His Royal Highness this afternoon opened the Mental Health Unit of Weston-super-Mare General Hospital.

Captain Rupert Maileland-Titterton was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 3: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning for a visit to the United States of America.

Her Royal Highness was received at the Airport by Sir Donald

Logan (Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) and Kenneth Wyke (Special Facilities Officer, Heathrow Airport Limited) and Miss Valerie Scouller (General Manager, Ground Operations, London, British Airways).

The Hon Mrs Whitehead and Major The Lord Napier and Erick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 3: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this evening at the 25th Anniversary Ball of the Aga Khan Foundation (UK), Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London W1.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale and Major Nicholas Barne were in attendance.

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 4: Divine Service was held in Craftie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Keith Angus preached the sermon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 4: The Princess of Wales, Patron, National AIDS Trust, attended a Gala Performance of classical ballet at the Royal Albert Hall, London WC2.

Miss Alexandra Loyd and Captain Edward Musto, RM, were in attendance.



Watching the birdie: a family of bronze birds bound for a sale of architectural furnishings catches the eye of a passer-by. The Christie's auction in London next week includes statuary from long demolished country houses.

Birthdays today

Sir Raymond Appleby, biologist, 70; Mr Robin Bailey, actor, 73; Professor Sir Malcolm Brown, geologist, 67; Mr Ray Clemence, philosopher, 44; Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, former chairman, Ferranti, 65; Sir John Dent, former chairman, Civil Aviation Authority, 69.

Mr Bob Geldof, rock singer and creator of Band Aid, 41; the Right Rev Robert Hardy, Bishop of Lincoln, 56; Mr Václav Havel, former President of Czechoslovakia, 56; Lord Holderness, 72; Miss Elly Janse, founder, Richmond Fellowship, 63; Miss Glynn Johns, actress, 69; Mr Robert Kee, broadcaster, 73; Mr Herbert Kretzmer, journalist and lyricist, 67; Mrs Kate Losinski, trades unionist, 48; Sir Richard Thompson, former MP, 50; Sir Bruce Millan, former MP, 56; Sir David Peck, diplomat, 77.

Mr Donald Pleasence, actor, 73; Sir Douglas Ringer, violinist, 76; Sir John Rodgers, composer, MP, 88; Mr Richard Rosser, trades unionist, 48; Sir Richard Thompson, former MP, 50; Sir Dave Watson, footballer, 46.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Jonathan Edwards, theologian, East Windsor, Connecticut, 1703; Denis Diderot, philosopher and encyclopaedist, Langres, France, 1713; William Wilkie, "the Scottish Homer", Dalmeny, 1721; William Scoresby, drygeman and Arctic explorer, Whitby, 1789; Chester Arthur, 21st American President 1881-85, Fairfield, Vermont, 1809; Thomas Power O'Conor, journalist and politician, Athlone, 1848; Robert Hutchings Goddard, pioneer of rocketry, Worcester, Massachusetts, 1882.

DEATHS: Joachim Patenier, painter, Antwerp, 1524; Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis, soldier and statesman, Ghazipore, India, 1805; Jacques Offenbach, composer, Paris, 1880; Jean Vigo, film director, Paris, 1934; Alfred Korner, anthropologist and archaeologist, Paris, 1960.

The R101 airship crashed near Beauvais, France, killing 47, 1930.

The Jarrow unemployed began their march to London, 1936.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Lord speaks the word: the world's greatest news are a mighty host.
Psalm 68 : 11

BIRTHS

BELLHOUSE - On September 26th 1992 to Helena wife of Edward, a son, Louis and a daughter, Georgia.

CARTER - On September 20th 1992 to Karen wife Scotti and Sandy, a second son, a playmate for Tom.

HICKLING - On Wednesday September 20th at Heywood Hospital, Rotherham, Robert to Anne (nee Radford) and Robert, a daughter Caroline, Sarah, Alison, a son, a daughter, a sister for Tom.

MEHLI - On October 1st at St Thomas' Hospital, to Kate (née Alden) and Benjie, a son, Peter, William Harrison, a brother, Nicholas, Edward and Isabella.

MORALES - On October 1st 1992 to Catherine wife of Hall & Adam, a daughter, Georgina, a son.

ROYLES - On October 1st 1992 in New York to Cornelia (née Service) and David, a son, William Brian Layton.

SCOTT - On September 24th 1992 to Helen and Christian, a beautiful daughter, Gretel Corrin - first grandchild for Sheila and Harry.

RUBY ANNIVERSARIES

SYKES-WATSON - On October 6th 1962 at St. Peter's Church & St. Paul, Hambleton, Hampshire. John R. Sykes to Elizabeth A. Watson, nee Sykes, solicitor, Court House, Hambleton

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARIES

EVERETT-JESSOP - On October 8th 1942 at St Peter's in the East, Oxford, Douglas Hugh to Frances Elizabeth.

DEATHS

ASPREY - On October 1st, suddenly in America, Henry Asprey, 91, died at Hospital, Geoffrey Francis, beloved husband of the late Eileen, and a much-loved mother of Joanne and Philippa. Grandmother. Private funeral arrangements, please contact: Twoymars (0863) 782161. No flowers.

DODDIE - On September 19th 1992, suddenly in America, Henry Joseph, beloved husband of Dorothy, and a dear brother of Margaret and John. Private funeral on October 1st at 2.15 pm followed by a private service at St. James' Cemetery, Lavenock, Court Farmhouse, Lavenock, Cumbria, Tel. 0222 706457.

FINDLAY - On October 1st 1992, suddenly but peacefully, after a long fight against Parkinson's Disease, Daphne Mary aged 73, wife of Alister. Much loved by all who knew her. Funeral Service at 1 pm Wednesday October 7th at Rainton Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey. Enquiries to Andrew Ewart, London Rd., 21 Kingston Road, Ewell, Surrey. (081) 393-1077.

DEATHS

GLYDE - On September 29th, peacefully at Glynde, Norris, wife of the late Harold Glyde of Shoreham-by-Sea and much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral Directors Cooper & Son, 42, High Street, Ringmer, East Sussex.

HOLT - Eleanor Mary, On October 1st in hospital, only sister of Jim Holt, Funeral Directors, 10am, Friday October 8th. Enquiries and flowers to Eaton & Sons, Ashurst Chapel, 10, Ashurst Rd, Bognor Regis.

MATTHEWS - On October 2nd 1992 at St Mary's Hospital, Newport, IOW, Edmund Douglas Jeffreys (Jeff) OBE 117 years. Dear husband of Ann, dear wife of Oliver, beloved grandfather. Private funeral arrangements, please contact: Twoymars (0863) 782161. No flowers.

MILLYNE - On October 1st at 1st Wren House, Warminster, Alme Marlow, widow of Col. and much loved mother of Joanne and Philippa. Grandmother. Private funeral arrangements, please contact: Twoymars (0863) 212033. A Thanksgiving Service will be held in Dorset in late October.

NEALE - On September 27th, peacefully at Yeovil District Hospital, Dorothy, aged 90. Funeral Service at the Community of St. Thomas' Church, Yeovil, at 11 am. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to the above community. Details of Memorial Service to follow.

SCOTT - On Wednesday September 30th 1992 Mrs Isobel F. Rae, Dunriggs, Belgrave, Birmingham, died aged 90. Funeral service at 1pm Saturday October 3rd at 9am. Burial at Birmingham Cemetery, Rest room on Tuesday October 6th at 3pm. Interment follows the service. R.I.P.

WELLS - On October 1st 1992 suddenly at home, Theodore aged 74, retired at Duxbury, a son of Dorothy, father of Anne and Nicholas. Funeral service at 1pm Saturday October 3rd at 9am. Burial at Birmingham Cemetery, Rest room on Tuesday October 6th at 3pm. Interment follows the service. R.I.P.

WILLIAMS - On October 1st 1992, suddenly in America, J.W. Tait & Son Ltd., 74 North Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Williams to James Summers & Son, Lavenock Court Farmhouse, Lavenock, Cumbria, Tel. 0222 706457.

WITTINGTON - On October 2nd 1992, Charles Tertius, 86, died at his home, Forestown, Funeral Friday October 9th 2.00pm at Freshham Church, Freshham St, Freshham, Surrey. No flowers. David Julian Wetherell, Licentiate Dated 20th September 1992.

IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE

COOK - Doreen Margaret - 5th October 1990. Paradise lost, hopefully regained? Derek.

DICKWORTH - John Alexander O'Dohr - October 1st 1992. Much loved and always remembered. Judith, Simon and Anne.

DRUMMOND - Morris, One-time Orchestral Director, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. For twenty five years he remained a source of much love and affection by Kenneth, Dennis and Sheila. Still remembered and spoken of fondly by many of his friends.

EDWARDS - On October 2nd 1992 at St Thomas' Hospital, to Kate (née Alden) and Benjie, a son, Peter, William Harrison, a brother, Nicholas, Edward and Isabella.

EVANS - On October 1st 1992 to Helen and Christian, a beautiful daughter, Gretel Corrin - first grandchild for Sheila and Harry.

FINDLAY - On October 1st 1992, suddenly but peacefully, after a long fight against Parkinson's Disease, Daphne Mary aged 73, wife of Alister. Much loved by all who knew her. Funeral Service at 1 pm Wednesday October 7th at Rainton Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey. Enquiries to Andrew Ewart, London Rd., 21 Kingston Road, Ewell, Surrey. (081) 393-1077.

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GOLDEN ANNIVERSARIES

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LEGAL NOTICES

SOUTHERN SERVICES BONDING LTD - NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 41(6) of the Insolvency Act 1986 that Keith Stephen Daniel Swanson, FCA of 39 Cambridge Street, London W1X 9DF, was appointed Liquidator of the whole of the assets of the above company by the court on 26th September 1992.

GRIVEN - Notice is also given that the creditors of the above company, which is being wound up, are required to prove their debts or credits on or before the 26th September 1992. All debts, credits and amounts due or to become due or to come in and prove their debts or credits at such time and place as may be fixed by the liquidator or by the court. The undischarged debtors of the above company are required to pay over to the liquidator any debts or credits due or to become due or to come in and prove their debts or credits at such time and place as may be fixed by the liquidator or by the court.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that Maurice Raymond, 10, Chichester Square, London, EC1M 6ZT, was appointed Liquidator of the members and creditors of the above company by the court on 26th September 1992.

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Parents barred from school's opt-out vote

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 400 parents with children in their first year at a grammar school in the Wirral will be barred from the school's ballot on opting out of council control. But hundreds of parents whose children have already left will be allowed to vote.

Parents at Calday Grange Grammar School in West Kirby voted in May, by 713 votes to 711, to seek grant-maintained status. But John Patten, the education secretary, has since declared the original ballot void in the

wake of allegations that there were administrative errors in its preparation. He has ordered a fresh ballot of the same group of voters.

The parents of the 240 boys who have just arrived at the selective school will not be able to vote in the new ballot, but parents of the 130 pupils who have left since May will once again be entitled to express their views on the school's future—among them a couple now living in the United States. Ian Highby, who has a child in the school's first year,

discreased the position as ridiculous.

"All we've had is a terse three-paragraph letter about the secretary of state's decision. We've got a child who's going to be there for seven years and we're effectively disenfranchised. It doesn't matter whether you're for or against opting out, you should have a vote. But because there's so little communication a lot of first-year parents don't even know they haven't got one."

Barry Bourne, who has children in the first and third years, said new parents had been made to feel that they were not competent to judge the issues. "But they know only too well what they would be voting for. I understand that legally the ballot has to be rerun, but it's a case of the law being an ass."

Helen Teige, a parent governor, said: "We will in fact have something like a fifth of our parents without a vote. We're all trying to see if we can sort this out calmly because tempers flared last term." A group of parents is to meet Nigel Briers, the headmaster, on Friday. Mr Briers declined to comment on the dispute.

David Inman, chairman of the governors until last week, said he was unhappy but continued to support opting out. "The law says that you should make every reasonable effort to have a proper ballot and that we did, but we also made a couple of mistakes. It has come as a complete surprise to everyone," he added.

The education department said that Mr Patten's decision was in line with the 1988 Education Reform Act but declined to speculate on the need for an amendment to existing legislation. Local Schools Information, the pressure group funded by local authorities, said Mr Patten had "exercised his discretion to arrive at the least satisfactory outcome" and should have rejected the ballot instead of ordering a rerun.

□ The Association of Heads of Grant-Maintained Schools, which has more than 150 members, has warned Mr Patten in its response to a recent white paper that the proposed national funding agency for opted-out schools may threaten their independence. The white paper proposes a variety of bureaucratic powers for the agency which the heads say are totally inconsistent with "the earlier assurances of the greater autonomy and accountability of schools".

College plans change

By RUTH GLEDHILL
RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR priests at the Birmingham Oratory yesterday defended their proposal to turn the Roman Catholic St Philip's sixth form college in Birmingham into a boys' secondary school. The Oratory fathers say the school has all but lost its Catholic identity because more than two-thirds of pupils at the college are non-Catholics and many are from other faiths.

Catholic devotions like the sign of the cross are deemed inappropriate and even the Lord's Prayer is not said because of the multi-faith nature of the college, where many of the pupils are Asian.

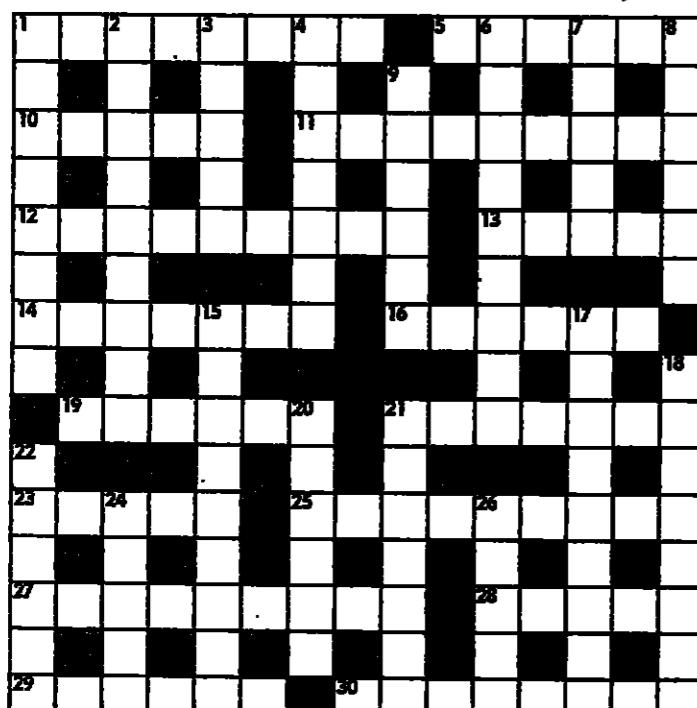
The governors want the school to conform to a trust

deed by which the fathers provide buildings for "the performance of public worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion". The deed says the school is maintained for religious and secular education "in accordance with the principles of the Roman Catholic faith".

The school, founded by Cardinal Newman, was Birmingham's first sixth form college and last year won a National Schools Curriculum Award for excellence. Former pupils include J.R. Tolkien.

Parents and students have criticised the proposal to turn the college into a secondary school as running the risk of reinforcing bigotry and mistrust, and not in the best interests of education in the region.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,041



ACROSS

- Bangers for a party? (8).
- A French boy trains before school (6).
- The poor player cut short the minister (5).
- A good painter does flat (9).
- Grind may appear repulsive (9).
- Late turn many applaud (5).
- Bound to study choice (7).
- The artist will put one into a giant frame (6).
- A property-owner has fifty roses in an arrangement (6).
- Tampered with a note a cleric left behind (7).
- Turned out the trainee for being a beast (5).
- Contrue to get the fellow in front of a work of art (9).
- Such a criminal makes some noise always (9).
- Practice America for example backs (5).

29 Contribute, and so get on in time (6).

30 The home check-up can be most boring (8).

1 Hard top vehicle quickly constructed (8).

2 Lame Cuban moved in this vehicle (9).

3 "War, war is still the cry. War even to the —!" (Byron) (6).

4 About a hundred dash for lounge (7).

6 Half were given medical attention when retired (9).

7 An old book to piece together (5).

8 The point may be placed on record (6).

9 Aim to get into temporary accommodation (6).

15 On the rocks, in the sun and air (9).

17 Make light of a vile tale being circulated (9).

18 A number present a conservationist body as tenacious (8).

20 Stranger calling for a large glass (6).

21 The callier wants a pound for dirt (7).

22 Cut account due to daughter (6).

24 A Scotman is given no back-up in France (5).

26 Break out in summer — up to no good (5).

28 Practice America for example backs (5).

PARKER DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,040 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker.

Concise Crossword, page 9
Life & Times section

WORD-WATCHING

Philip Howard

JOHN HUME
a. A populist rebel leader
b. A sly priest
c. A jolly huntsman

ELBOW
a. A dim-witted constable
b. A companion of Falstaff
c. Mistress Quickly's common law husband

CASCA
a. A serving-maid
b. A merchant of Verona
c. A conspirator

TRINCULO
a. A morose jester
b. A fairy
c. A wit of Padua

Answers on page 12

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within N & S Circ.) 731

M-ways/roads M4-M1 732

Motorways M1-M25/M25 733

M-ways/roads M25-M4 734

M25 London Orbital only 735

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways 737

West Country 738

Midlands 739

East Anglia 740

North-west England 742

North-east England 743

Southern 744

Northern Ireland 745

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* denotes figures are latest available

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AA 1992

BUSINESS TIMES

MONDAY OCTOBER 5 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

SPORT
22-28

IN THE NEWS

Goodwin's foresight saga beats the slump

Two years ago the cranes of Hewden Stuart towered menacingly over a development-scarred London landscape like something from War of the Worlds. But, just like HG Wells' Martians, their demise was already being plotted.

Fortunately the man doing the plotting was Sir Matthew Goodwin, Hewden Stuart's chairman. With the foresight of someone with 30 years in the plant hire business and the shrewdness of a Scottish accountant, Sir Matthew looked at the late eighties and did not like what he saw.

The result was that as others borrowed their way to boom and destruction, Hewden Stuart started quietly degearing. Equipment that had only been for rent was still for rent, but with a tempting option to buy at the end of the hire period. It worked. Half the 180-strong tower crane fleet that once helped build such Eighties landmarks as Canary Wharf and Broadgate is now dispersed, part of a process that ensured that when recession hit there was cash in the bank.

The strategy's success was a vindication of Sir Matthew's conservativeness, with a little "c". But that it was necessary to all must have been disapp-



Goodwin: foresight

pointing to one of those rare Scots whose politics begin with a capital "C". At 63 the former deputy chairman of the Scottish Conservatives may have stepped down from active politics, but his commitment to Hewden Stuart — a company now admired rather than derided for its caution — remains strong. While other plant hire groups dance to the tune of their finance houses, this week's interims should show it squeezed by recession, but nevertheless locked in a cash-rich, virtuous circle that allows it to keep its fleet up-to-date and in demand.

The recession has brought benefits as companies decide that the expensive bit of kit they had got used to buying every five years might be better leased and — if Hewden Stuart gets its way — operated and serviced by a third party. The active role is crucial. Sir Matthew may be a banker by nature, but Hewden Stuart is no bank.

MATTHEW BOND

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7190 (+0.0090)
German mark
2.4332 (-0.097)
Exchange index
81.1 (-1.8)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share
1852.5 (-61.5)
FT-SE 100
2549.7 (-51.3)
New York Dow Jones
3200.61 (-49.71)
Tokyo Nikkei Average
17324.07 (-1070.69)

Threatened pits may be sold off before privatisation

BY PATRICIA TEHAN

THE government is to offer for sale some of the 30 mines it plans to close ahead of the privatisation of British Coal.

In a controversial move, the trade department has decided to try to sell some of the pits, even though they will be handicapped without the benefit of coal contracts with the two power generators, National Power and PowerGen.

About 30 pits are scheduled to be closed, reducing British Coal to a core of 20 mines ahead of privatisation in 1994, because of a shrinking demand for coal from the English

and Welsh electricity companies. Under a proposed five-year contract, the volume of coal would shrink from 65 million tonnes this year to 40 million next year and 30 million for the next four.

Once the coal contracts between British Coal and the generators are signed, British Coal will nominate the pits deemed to have no viable future for closure. But an industry source said the government hopes between three and nine of them will find buyers among mining groups.

The DTI's main worry over the plans is that groups of miners being made redundant with the closures may be tempted to put their redundant

package into buyout funds for their mines. If the mine then fails the miners will have lost everything.

The signing of the contracts is still believed to be over a week away. It is delayed by objections raised by the regional electricity companies which must agree to take coal-fired power before the generators can sign up for the coal.

Yorkshire Electricity is taking the brunt of the blame for the delay. Last week, it said: "We have offered to take our fair share of coal-based contracts in relation to our size of the franchise market."

However, one source close to the talks said that although Yorkshire is

agreeing to take its fair share in relation to its share of the franchise market, it is ignoring the fact that other companies have contractual arrangements with other power suppliers and are not as free as Yorkshire to take more.

Yorkshire is believed to be furious that it is being expected to take more coal than is should just because other firms have significant commitments with independent suppliers.

One industry source said there is a good deal of in-fighting among the regional companies. They are also determined to win approval from Offer, the industry regulator, to pass on the higher costs of coal-fired

power to the customer. Offer argues that they must supply power as economically as possible.

They are annoyed that Stephen Littlechild, director general of Offer, has been unwilling to commit himself before he has completed a review of pricing in 1994. If Professor Littlechild refuses to recognise the coal contracts, the regional companies say they will be unable to sign unless the contracts contain a let-out clause.

Even if the contracts are signed this week, Michael Heseltine, trade secretary, is understood to have ruled out any announcement of a debate on energy at this week's party conference in Brighton. He believes it would be impossible to turn the announcement of 30 pit closures with the loss of 25,000 miners' jobs into good news for the party's loyalists gathering this week.

The extent of the proposed closures has already horrified those in the industry. In October last year, Roy Lyne, general secretary of the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, was making positive noises about the privatisation. The UDM appointed advisers on the union's own role in the privatisation at the end of last October. But last week he met John Major to urge him to think again about the closures.

Trafalgar House confirms review panel enquiry

BY COLIN CAMPBELL

TRAfalgar House has confirmed that as a result of its admission of a £102.7 million "hole" in its 1991 profits, the company's accounts are under investigation by the Financial Reporting Review Panel.

A different accounting treatment would have denied 1991 pre-tax profits, which Trafalgar had announced were £122.4 million for its 1991 financial year, compared with pre-tax profits of £151.5 million earned in 1990.

Criticism of Trafalgar's accounting treatment, disclosed by the group last December in a note to the preliminary announcement, and further outlined in the annual report in February, alerted the Panel's attention and triggered its investigation.

Trafalgar House is said to have co-operated fully with the Review Panel, whose examination is being conducted by up to seven of its 22 members.

Trafalgar's board and advisers yesterday held an all-day "strategic meeting" in London, although it said discussions were essentially concerned with the HK Land purchase rather than the matter of 1991 accounts.

Trafalgar House wishes to make it clear that any consequential amendments to its accounting practices and policies should not affect the aggregate of shareholders' funds shown by the company's balance sheet at September 30, 1991, the group's Saturday statement said.

Its only comment yesterday was that 1991 accounts were drawn up and presented after

having taken "the best possible professional advice, and with the approval of our auditors".

Terry Smith, former head of research at UBS Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker, and author of the book *Accounting for Growth*, said yesterday that he was not surprised by the admission that Trafalgar's 1991 accounts were under investigation. He said Trafalgar had made use of a switch from "current" to "fixed" in the classification of assets, "a topic which I would have dealt with separately as chapter 13 had I not been superstitious".

Tomorrow, Sir Nigel will issue a robust circular urging shareholders to "stand by Trafalgar" after last week's unexplained acquisition by Hongkong Land Holdings of a 14.9 per cent stake.

HK Land has made a tender offer at 85p a share in the hope of acquiring a further 15 per cent stake. The tender offer closes on Friday.

Trafalgar's shares closed last week at 85½p, valuing the group at £600 million. A year ago, the group commanded a market capitalisation of more than £2 billion.

Trafalgar House wishes to make it clear that any consequential amendments to its accounting practices and policies should not affect the aggregate of shareholders' funds shown by the company's balance sheet at September 30, 1991, the group's Saturday statement said.

Trafalgar said yesterday it was restrained from making further comment until the investigation was complete.

At issue is Trafalgar

Repelling boarders, page 16
Comment, page 17

Publisher books listing

BY OUR CITY STAFF

DORLING Kindersley Holdings, the international publisher whose principal business is adults' and children's books, is planning a stock market listing this month.

Peter Kindersley, chairman and chief executive, says historically most titles created by DK have sold more than 100,000 copies, and that 12 have sold more than a million copies.

The group, which is exhibiting at the Frankfurt Book Fair this week, was established 18 years ago, and DK books sell in more than 80 countries.

Pre-tax profits in the year ended June 30 jumped from £6.66 million to £7.5 million, on sales of £70.8 million (pro forma £42.8 million in 1991).



New chapter: Peter Kindersley at the Frankfurt fair



Squalls ahead: Gillian Shephard faces opposition over plans to cut councils

Unions to fight for wages councils

By OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

TRADES unions are to launch a campaign in Brighton today against government plans to abolish the wages councils, on the eve of the Conservative party conference.

The Trades Union Congress has issued a warning that Gillian Shephard, the employment secretary, is expected to announce their abolition in her speech on Thursday.

The move has infuriated unions and low pay pressure groups. The TUC said the removal of the councils could push thousands of people below the poverty line.

The Low Pay Unit believes that if the 26 councils are abolished, as expected in the next Employment Bill, pay and working conditions will deteriorate in Britain's lowest-paid jobs.

Chris Pond, LPU director, said that with the removal of the wages councils combined with the effect of recession on demand, "people will find further deterioration in conditions of employment". He said: "It will set in train a further wage cutting spiral. It will widen the gap between men's and women's pay."

LPU figures last month showed 10 million workers in Britain are earning less than the European decency threshold, that is two out of five workers. Women's jobs are worst paid, with 51 percent of women in full-time work earning less than the £207.13 a week decency threshold.

The councils set the minimum wage for workers in low-paid jobs including the retail, catering, hairdressing and clothes manufacturing industries.

Sterling faces more turmoil

BY ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

SIGNS are that interest rates in Germany and the rest of Europe may soon start to ease and take some pressure off sterling this week, but most dealers expect the pound to suffer another bad day today.

It fell 5 pence against the mark and by one cent against the dollar on Friday in response to fears of political disarray in the government, as well as disappointment that the American Federal Reserve Board and the Bundesbank both kept their interest rates unchanged.

But there were strong indications that the Bundesbank Council meeting on Friday in Schwerin, eastern Germany, had seriously considered the need for lower rates both in Germany and the rest of Europe. Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, stated after the meeting that money market interest rates would be kept below 9 per cent, despite the higher official Lombard rate of 9.5 per cent.

According to some well-informed analysis this was intended as a clear hint to German industry, as well as other European countries, that interest rates were firmly on the way down. However, many Bundesbank council members apparently believe it would be inappropriate to announce a cut in the official Lombard and discount rates until the tensions with Germany's ERM partners have died down. The anxiety about appearing to bow to foreign pressure would probably ex-

clude any move in official rates

at the next council meeting,

due to be held the day before

the October EC summit in Birmingham. But a further slight easing in market interest rates in Germany could occur even before October 16.

Another ERM realignment could well be the trigger for a sharper reduction in German interest rates, perhaps even before October 16. Over the weekend Carlos Solchaga, the Spanish finance minister, said that a general ERM realignment, designed to reduce interest rates was needed and that the search for a solution would have to begin before October 16.

French bankers have also told the government that the present high level of overnight rates would not be sustainable for much longer.

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Clinton aims to target foreign firms on unpaid tax

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

BILL Clinton, the presidential candidate now being backed by more American businessmen than any Democrat since Jimmy Carter in the mid-1970s, has proposed a \$10 billion crackdown on foreign companies to collect allegedly unpaid taxes.

If elected, he would use the money to help balance the budget and pay for reforms in education and the health service.

Mr Clinton said in a speech recently: "Foreign companies coming to America have gone up hugely in the last ten years and their taxes have gone down because they have been evading their fair share."

The Internal Revenue Service estimates that 7.2 per cent of foreign-controlled corporations paid no US income tax in 1989.

Four per cent of returns from 18 electronic distributors showed that, despite sales of \$30 billion, they were not liable for tax at all.

In 1985, 17 foreign-controlled companies paid \$1 billion in tax on income of \$10.7 billion. By 1989, while income had quadrupled to \$33.6 billion, tax payments had fallen by almost \$600 million.

Governor Clinton's tax attack plan is seen as part of his "level playing field" policy for American corporations to help them to compete with foreign companies.

He has attracted endorsements for his election from large numbers of businessmen and some defectors from President Bush.

Three meetings arranged to set out his message to businessmen in Chicago, New York and San Francisco were oversubscribed. And Mr Clinton's campaign recently released a list of 400 executives who have pledged personal

support for the Democrats. Among them are Archibald Cox, president and chief executive of First Boston; Joseph Cullinan, former chairman of Philip Morris; Richard Fisher, chairman of Morgan Stanley; Joseph Flom, senior partner at Skadden, Arps, Meagher & Flom; Robert Haas, chairman and chief executive of Levi Strauss; John Bryan, chairman of Sara Lee; Paul Allaire, chairman and chief executive of Xerox; Reuben Marks, chairman, president and chief executive of Colgate-Palmolive; Frank Wells, chief executive of Walt Disney; Jonathan Tisch, president of Loews Hotels; John Young, chief executive of Hewlett-Packard; Ben Rosen, chief executive of Compaq Computer and John Sculley, who heads Apple Computer.

Recent surveys still show that the majority of businessmen support President Bush. Of the chief executives of the top 100 US companies, 39 have given a total of \$45 million to Mr Bush.

Mr Clinton has received only two donations totalling \$1,500. But in the past two months, gamblers from London to Las Vegas have dramatically shortened the odds on a Clinton victory. And Wall Street is becoming nervous.

On Friday, the Dow Jones industrial index staged its second largest one-day fall this year after disappointing unemployment figures, no cut in interest rates and fears of poor third-quarter profit figures due out this month.

The news increases pressure on Mr Bush to produce an economic miracle with less than four weeks to polling day.

Analysts say a Clinton victory is not factored into the market and could cut the index by a further 10 per cent over the next six months.



Battle of Trafalgar: Sir Nigel and Sir Eric prepare to repel Hongkong boarders

Trafalgar goes on bid alert

BY MATTHEW BOND IN LONDON AND LULU YU IN HONG KONG

SIR Nigel Brookes and Sir Eric Parker, the two knights at the helm of Trafalgar House, will this week attempt to put their differences behind them as they unite to repel boarders from Hongkong Land.

Although Hongkong Land is only seeking a 29.9 per cent stake in the company, the Trafalgar board is on full bid alert. Since the dawn raid on Thursday that scooped the Hong Kong company a 14.9 per cent stake, the Trafalgar board has met every day. These meetings, it is understood, were planned before the controversy blew up over the weekend over Trafalgar's accounting policies.

A circular will be dispatched to Trafalgar shareholders this week, probably tomorrow, explaining why Hongkong Land's 85p-a-share tender offer significantly undervalues Trafalgar's worth. Shareholders will have to make up their mind quickly. The Hongkong Land offer closes on Friday. If the Hongkong offer is even partly successful, Sir Nigel would have little choice but to invite one or two directors to join the board.

Shareholders will also be looking for firm indications of Trafalgar's future strategy. For some months there has been persistent speculation that the company planned to sell either its Ritz hotel group or its Cunard shipping business, or both. To date, the company has made no official

comment on either suggestion. The problems relating to last year's purchase of Davy Corporation also need to be addressed. Sir Nigel and Sir Eric have disagreed about many things, but in response to Hongkong Land, they will be required to act as one.

Meanwhile, Nigel Rich, in Hong Kong, has shown his flair as taipan of the Noble House. Hongkong Land's dawn swoop on Trafalgar House was hailed as a well-timed buy into an ill-managed, undervalued company.

It is the Jardine Matheson group's biggest foray into the recessionary British market.

Mr Rich, Jardine's managing director, is not known as an aggressive predator. Businessmen and analysts describe him as a solid, smart executive completely loyal to the Keswick family, which founded the group nearly 140 years ago. The 47-year-old taipan succeeded Brian Powers, the high-flying American who lasted only six months with Jardines in 1989 and has since placed the group firmly in a position of growth and acquisition.

He has moved cautiously, however, piling up cash from property sales when the Hong Kong market became too expensive, before eyeing opportunities elsewhere.

Shares in Euro Disney fall below issue price

By MARTIN WALLER
DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

SHARES in Euro Disneyland are expected to come under further pressure this week as the stock market worries about more bad news from the theme park east of Paris.

The company is negotiating all-important prices for next summer season with tour operators but is denying reports that the talks are not going well.

The shares tumbled throughout last week, from 948p at Monday's opening to 820p at Friday's close, with 68p of the damage done on Friday alone. They are now below the 1989 issue price for only the second time — the first came this summer, on the issue of a gloomy report from an American broking house.

Euro Disneyland's prospects have not been helped by the turmoil on currency markets. Falls in the value of sterling and the lira will take a toll on the number of expected visitors. Last week's share falls were exacerbated by a report in *La Tribune de L'Expansion*, a French financial newspaper, that the number of visitors on September 30, the last day of Euro Disneyland's financial year and coincidentally a holiday for French schoolchildren, was particularly poor, at 7,300. This was denied by the company, which said that September had generally been a good month and in line with expectations.

Brokers in London were in agreement, estimating about 15,000 visitors. But *La Tribune* said that Euro Disneyland had embarked on an urgent study on how the public viewed the project and was planning extra publicity in the press. Nicholas de Schonen, the company's chief spokesman, denied any special activity but said that the share price was easily affected by rumours.

Nigel Reed, leisure analyst at Paribas in London, thinks the park saw 6.86 million visitors from April 12, when it opened, to the end of last month and is set for 9.4 million in the first full year, a far cry from the 11 million forecast before the recession took hold.

He thinks Euro Disneyland will be reporting net losses of as much as Ffr 300 million when the 1991-2 figures are unveiled in mid-November, rising to Ffr 650 million for 1992-3, which will include the less profitable winter trade for the first time.

Mr Reed says: "With the asset value half the share price, I think there's still considerable downside in the shares."

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Linx strengthens board ahead of market debut

INSTITUTIONAL presentations begin this week for Linx Printing Technologies, the manufacturer of continuous inkjet printers, which will make its stock market debut this month in the run-up to the flotation, via a share placing. Linx has strengthened its board by appointing Michael Moore, the chairman of Tomkins, as a non-executive director.

The placing, which is being handled by Morgan Grenfell, is expected to value Linx at about £35 million, assuming its shares command the same rating as Domino Printing Sciences, its principal competitor. In the year to end-June, Linx made pre-tax profits of £1.6 million on turnover of £10.5 million, more than three times the profit and sales it was achieving two years ago. The Huntingdon-based company makes machines that can mark a wide range of food and pharmaceutical items with sell-by dates and batch codes. Its machines allow virtually any shape or surface to be marked with an appropriate code. Derek Harris, the chairman, founded the company in 1986, and already it is thought to have a 10 per cent share of the world market.

Ten vie for Lloyd's seat

ALFRED Doll-Steinberg, chairman of the Gooda Walker Action Group of Lloyd's names and one of the most prominent dissident members of Lloyd's, is one of ten candidates for the one external seat on the ruling Council of Lloyd's that will have to be filled for 1993. Other candidates include David James, the company doctor and chairman of the Dan-Air parent company Davies & Newman and Andy Ripley, the former England rugby international. Four internal member seats are also due to fall vacant at the year-end. The ten candidates for the posts include David Rowland, who must be elected in order to be eligible to serve as chairman of Lloyd's next year. He has already been nominated for the position by David Coleridge, the current chairman.

MMI decision soon

MORE than 500 local authorities in Britain will this week learn the fate of MMI, their main insurer, which stopped accepting new business last week. A company statement is due on Wednesday, when the outcome of talks about the transfer of its business to other insurers is expected to be announced. The personal lines business, which contributes about a third of group premiums, is the most likely part to be preserved intact. The local authority accounts, which make up more than half the group's business and suffered huge losses over liability and arson claims last year, will prove more difficult to transfer. MMI is likely to seek agreement with its creditors to establish a scheme of arrangement, allowing an orderly winding down of its affairs and a higher percentage payout to claimants than would be possible in a liquidation.

Losses expected at Stora

STORA, Europe's largest forest products company, is today expected to disclose big losses in interim figures for the first eight months of this year. Analysts expect losses of 350 million to 400 million kronor for the May-August period. In the same period last year the company showed a Kr1.62 million (£17.5 million) profit. Lars-Ake Helfgasson, the Swedish company's president, said last week he expects Swedish government moves to cut industry costs, saving Stora Kr1.75 million next year. He also revealed plans to cut the company's costs by Kr1 billion in 1993, a further Kr1 billion the next year and intensify its focus on core businesses. The current programme of cost cutting is on target to pare costs by Kr2 billion by the end of this year.

Buyouts at six-year low

MANAGEMENT buyouts have dropped to their lowest level for six years, KPMG Peat Marwick reports. There were only 12 buyouts worth more than £10 million in the third quarter of 1992 compared with 15 in the previous quarter. The total value of the buyouts in the July-September period was £298 million, down from £550 million in the April-June period.

Chris Beresford, of KPMG, says: "Managements are still keen to buy out companies, but are being put off by the unrealistic prices still being set by many vendors."

Swedes use pressure from currency markets to accelerate reforms

THE centre-right government in Sweden has turned the adversity of recent currency market turmoil to its advantage on the economic policy front with the support of the Social Democratic opposition, according to Anne Wible, the finance minister.

The Swedes' determined defence of the krona last month appeared last week to have succeeded, allowing interest rates to come down.

As foreign exchange market pressure eased, following Thursday's all-party package to cut industry's costs, the Swedish central bank on Friday dropped its key overnight lending rate in the commercial banks by four points to 20 per cent.

In September, this rate was pushed up to 500 per cent to let the markets know the government was not going to devalue or unpeg the krona from the ecu.

Mrs Wible, in an interview with *The Times*, said the intense pressure emanating from the currency market was used to accelerate government plans for adjusting domestic policy. In the face of severe pressures similar to those that forced Britain and Italy to leave the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM), Sweden has relied on its own resourcefulness rather than an international network of supportive agreements.

Concerned that its high interest rate shield would intensify the recession gripping Sweden, the government on September 20 secured opposition support for an agreement to shear Kr40 billion (£4.33 billion) a year off the budget deficit. The deal, to run until 1994, a year after the next general election, provides for deep cuts into the generous welfare state system built up under



Air of authority: Anne Wible, finance minister

decades of social democratic rule. As Mrs Wible explained, the September 20 package to reduce the non-cyclical element of the budget deficit, was "not good enough" to assuage market doubts about the government's determination to stick to its policy.

The follow-up package agreed last Wednesday will, from January, slash 5 percentage points off the payroll tax paid by industry, cutting 18 billion kronor off government revenues. The shortfall will be made up by higher VAT and

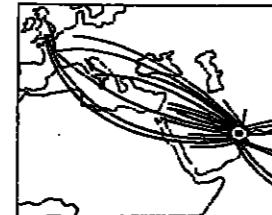
reductions of tax-free allowances. Holidays were also cut by two days a year for many private sector employees.

Mrs Wible denied that this represented the beginning of the end of Sweden's welfare state.

She said Swedes liked most of the welfare state system but the excesses of the 1980s had produced an imbalance between private and public sectors. "We have to reduce public expenditure," she said, noting however, that she would have advocated more spending in the depression of the

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JULY 1992

COMMENT

First auguries of bids to come

Takeover bids have been few and far between recently, not least because banks with burnt fingers have not been falling over themselves to supply the cash and there has been a relatively high failure rate among bids based mainly on an exchange of shares. This atmosphere could rapidly change if and when a recovery starts and bidders are prepared to take a more optimistic view than the stock market. Several big and aggressive companies have, like Hongkong Land, plenty of cash. Other rated corporate names such as RTZ or BTR can still command the attention of lenders and underwriters.

Different perceptions of risk are one of the keys to takeover activity and there is no doubt that, after so many shocks, liquidity worries and collapses, stock market values are still heavily influenced by perceived risk. Cyclical stocks may have come back into fashion during the post-devaluation rise of about 10 per cent in share prices, but the all-share index has lagged behind the FT-SE 100 index of blue chips of late.

Company chairmen and especially driven entrepreneurs such as Alan Sugar, perennially feel that their company's share price is too low. At such moments, when outsiders demand a bigger discount for risk, this is particularly the case. Cheap bids have a better chance of success, although they also give the target company an opportunity to dispel generalised investor fears. There are many reasons for this distrust of stock market valuations by directors, one being that they have a higher opinion of their own management skills than outside observers. One of the most important is that they think their company has some definable value in isolation.

In practice, companies have two quite different valuations. Their stock market value, published every day, reflects their relative ranking in the vast spectrum of financial investments, including not only all other quoted companies but foreign shares, bonds, government securities, property and the returns available on cash. Their second value, which often surfaces only during takeover bids, is as collections of business assets. That valuation reflects the alternative cost of other companies of investing, from scratch, to build those assets or some other business yielding similar expected returns, or the alternative cost of gaining the market share held by the target company. There is no particular reason why the two valuations should always coincide.

The tendency for stock market values to be lower than one company's value to another can be most marked during periods of high interest rates and during the recovery phase of economic cycles. High interest rates depress prices of financial assets by reducing the value of an anticipated income stream relative to cash. By contrast, high interest rates greatly increase the perceived risk of greenfield developments or research and development relative to a business that is up and running and earning more predictable profits. Although the value of business assets is depressed too, buying another company becomes relatively more attractive than expanding organically.

In the upsizing of a recession, stock market values and price earnings ratios allow for profit recovery but are often cautious. Investors who have seen profits dive in the downswing want to see the recovery before they believe it, especially after such a long recession as this. The credibility of managements, such as that of Trafalgar House, may also have fallen drastically as a result of performance during the recession. Forecasts of dramatic improvements in profitability might well be received with considerable scepticism. When it comes, the period between the start of recovery and the time when big profit rises are actually achieved and reported, will therefore be a phase of maximum opportunity for bidders that have real muscle and have kept their reputation intact.

Anatole Kaletsky believes the prime minister should remember the motto of the SAS: who dares, wins

Will John Major allow the political and economic drift to continue? Or will he finally accept responsibility for the economy instead of blaming the financial markets, his predecessors or the Bundesbank? The prime minister's experience will tempt him towards the first option. He does not seem to like making decisions. In most of the great events of his career — ERM entry, the Gulf war, the toppling of Mrs Thatcher — he has been an almost passive participant, executing or responding to decisions made by others.

But the devaluation of sterling may turn out to be the last responsibility conveniently lifted from Mr Major's shoulders. If at the Conservative conference this week he continues to lead from the rear in his habitual manner, his career could soon be over. If, on the other hand, he takes a risk and defies his advisers, he has an excellent chance of emerging triumphant from the apparent disasters of recent weeks. Without some risk there can be no reward.

The risk he must take is clear. He must announce and begin to implement a new economic policy that will end the recession, control inflation and restore confidence among businessmen and consumers.

The risk is that such a policy would be hard to sell politically and would jeopardise confidence in the pound. The policy must have three components.

First, interest rates must be cut immediately to 7 or 8 per cent simply to prevent business and consumer confidence collapsing in tandem with the pound. The second component, which must be announced simultaneously, is a new anti-inflationary policy based on sharp cuts in government borrowing, and a freeze on public sector pay, as well as indicative targets for various definitions of the domestic money supply. To say that next year's public spending targets will be met (which is the best the Treasury is offering at present) is not good enough. As part of a package sweetened by popular cuts in interest rates — first to 7 per cent and then to 5 per cent — the government confidence is already at such a low ebb that sterling is approaching undervalued levels. More importantly, the investment community has realised that the pound's value will now be set by the demand

for British goods and real assets. Actions that boost the real profitability of British industry will bolster demand for sterling.

Ten days ago, I was asked by one of the world's most successful investment funds for my views on the government's strategy after the devaluation. I said a new policy might be built around the kind of package of cuts in interest rates, public spending and wages outlined above. There was no indication the government would back such a policy and some evidence that it would be opposed by those

who had inspired Mr Major's blind faith in the ERM. But ten days ago, the ERM cabal appeared discredited and the chances of a new economic policy seemed good. Betting on this, the fund bought tens of millions of pounds worth of British shares.

This reaction to Britain's policy options was quite typical, judging by conversations with investors around the world and, more importantly, by the behaviour of the financial markets since September 16. When interest rates were reduced to 9 per cent and futures prices began to dis-

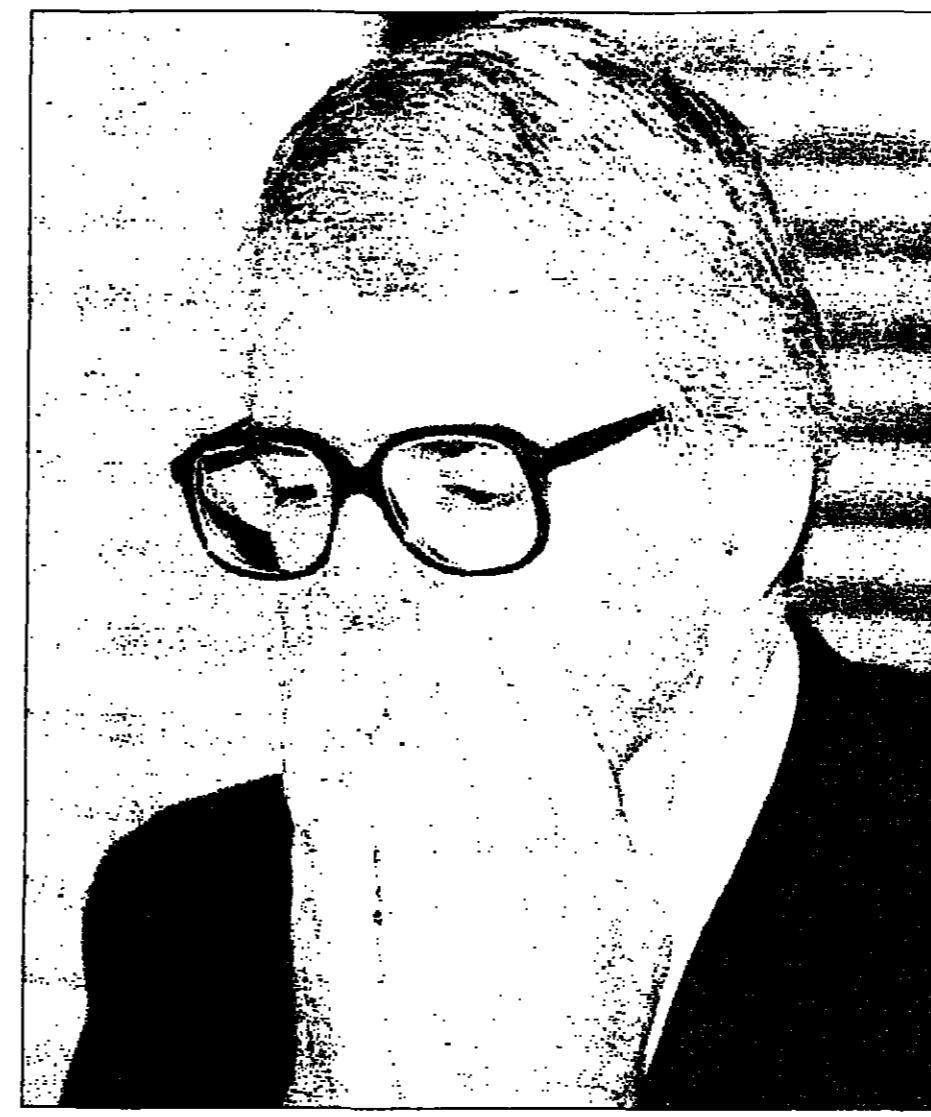
count completely the advice of his Treasury officials. What can be said with confidence is that failure to act quickly could condemn both the pound and Mr Major to bottomless decline.

If there is no cut in interest rates soon, business and consumer confidence will collapse with the active encouragement of Michael Heseltine and others who are presenting devaluation as a disaster. There will be a new slide into recession, another jump in public borrowing and a fiscal crisis. By next year, the only possible solution left will be to reignite inflation — and that decision will probably be left for Mr Major's successor.

Ironically, the more Mr Major tries to fight inflation by propping up the pound with high interest rates, the more certain will be his eventual surrender. But the irony is even more delicious. It is already becoming clear how the next inflationary boom might be justified.

Just as Nigel Lawson deflected attention from his inflationary policies by shadowing the German mark, Mr Heseltine or Kenneth Clarke would be able to justify massive inflationary boom. They would simply have to rejoin the ERM at a time when the German economy was in recession and the pound was severely depressed — exactly the picture likely to be presented by the second half of next year, if British economic policies continue to drift.

Until this weekend I found it hard to understand why previously wet Euro-enthusiasts in the cabinet were so intent on warning of the inflationary dangers of devaluation. A possible motivation is now becoming clear. If Mr Major commits political suicide by keeping interest rates high in a vain attempt to defend sterling, the Euro-enthusiasts will be able to blame the Major-Lamont devaluation for the continuing recession. Whichever of them succeeded Mr Major would then offer ERM re-entry as a panacea — and as a licence to inflate out of the recession in the best Lawson style.



Decisions, decisions John Major should opt for the hands-on approach

THE TIMES CITY DIARY



Tipping the wink

THE City has a new world champion. Last week, without fanfare, Geoffrey Myers, 24, an economist from the Office of Fair Trading, unseated American Larry Kahn, the reigning world tiddly winks champion, in a closely matched contest by winning 25 to 24. The contest was held in Boston, Massachusetts, and Myers has already been challenged by another American, with his first defending match to be held in Britain in November. "I am very pleased," says Myers, "but when you remember that it is tiddly winks, you don't get too carried away." He is not about to turn professional. "There's not much money in tiddly winks so I think I'll have to stay put." Myers, employed by the government's economic service, is likely to be moved to the Department of Trade and Industry in 12 months' time. He competes in about seven tournaments a year, but practices irregularly. "I actually find it quite relaxing just flicking a few winks," he says. Despite Myers' modesty, his achievement is being lavishly celebrated in one corner of the Square Mile. John "Fingers" Fingleton, larger than life PR man with College Hill Associates, is his cousin. "We've never had a champion in the family before," Fingers enthuses, "except perhaps for gourmandery."



his Australian heritage, is not knowingly related to the other two, has just joined James Capel to establish and run an Indian department. Previously with Perpetual Chescor, the Pall Mall-based merchant bank, and before that at ANZ, his bullish comments about the Indian market reported in this column two years ago, have proved well founded. "I have just set up a representative office for James Capel in Bombay and the international stock market there is opening up fantastically well. They have taken guidance from London and New York. It's a bit like Australia was in the 1970s and Japan in the 1950s. India will become a market the institutions just have to be in." India represents a new area of coverage for James Capel and Middleton says he moved to Capel because he needed "additional muscle" to cope with the speed of developments in India.

Toytown goodies

TONY Good, one of the founding fathers of public relations, seems to have entered his second childhood. Good, 59, still operates successfully in the world of financial PR, these days running the Good Consultancy, with clients such as Linklaters and Sun Life. In his spare time, however, he and Charlotte Smallman, his long-time girlfriend, have built up a thriving children's toy business. They own and operate Frog Hollow, a toy shop in Victoria Grove, Kensington — open seven days a week and used occasionally by the Princess of Wales — Frog Frolics, a party shop in Field Road, Fulham, and a toys-by-

mail-order business based in what was once a branch of Barclays Bank in Pewsey, Wiltshire. Group turnover is now in excess of £500,000 a year and Good says: "I'm just the part-time chairman, I throw in the odd idea." One of those is to have a prize draw for children visiting the shop this week, to encourage them to participate in national children's book week. "Yes, I do enjoy testing all the toys, but the section I enjoy most is the children's sweets section."

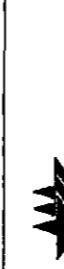
Russian PR

DESPITE the tepid response to Boris Yeltsin's privatisation vouchers, plans are being laid to set up St. Petersburg's first financial PR firm. Simon Preston, chairman of Financial Public Relations in London, has recruited Nikolai Ryabov, an academic, to be his man in Russia. "We don't expect anything dramatic, but we want someone there to keep us posted," Preston says. Immediate plans are for Ryabov to do some detective work. In 1957, Preston was one of three Cambridge graduates who became the first English tourists to enter Russia by car since the revolution. Their journey from Brest to Yalta via Moscow in a Morris Minor was filmed by Intourist and Preston is anxious to locate the film again. "My son Adam wants to retrace our steps and make another film, but it all depends on us getting hold of the original, I think it would be a good exercise for Anglo-Russian relations, so I've asked our man to see what he can do."

THE Middleton clan seems to be popping up everywhere. At BZW, at Lloyd's of London and now at James Capel. Russell Middleton, 45, who, given

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CBI calls together sides over rent spiral

By RODNEY HOBSON

THE Confederation of British Industry is calling together landlords and tenants today in an attempt to end the spiral of rising rents and empty commercial properties.

At the meeting, Littlewoods will attempt to present a united front of fellow retailers against rent rises.

The CBI initiative is being taken with Davies Arnold Cooper, a firm of solicitors in the City of London. John Pollard, a consultant on company law issues at the CBI, says: "Landlords and institutional investors are suffering from the slump in property values and the bankruptcy of tenants and they cannot afford to ignore the losses they are making. As the recession continues and the property market looks a long way from recovery, it is vital some consensus acceptable to landlords, tenants and investors is found."

The CBI will hold the conference at its headquarters in Centre Point in central London. It will be chaired by Keith Saunders, director of property at W H Smith.

Littlewoods called retailers together last week. Delegates have since been considering the issues raised and intend to issue an agreed statement ahead of the CBI talks.

A Littlewoods spokesman said: "Despite the crisis in the economy, the recession in the high street and the surfeit of retail premises, the property companies blindly impose the rent increases built into leases regardless of the realities of the market place. Now the major retailers demand realism."

The row over commercial property leases has been coming to a head over the past three months since two retailers, Oliver Group and Etam, formed the Property Market Reform Group to campaign for a change in the law.

Among its aims is to have upward-only rent reviews declared void and to abolish clauses holding the original tenant responsible if the lease is passed on to a company that subsequently goes bankrupt.

The reform group claims that Clarks Shoes, Dolland & Aitchison, the opticians, and Thorntons, the chocolate retailer, have joined the campaign. It will be holding a dinner at the Conservative party conference to drum up support in parliament.

Despite the collapse in property values and the over-supply of offices, landlords have been determined to stick to the rent increase-only clauses, pre-

ferring to offer initial rent-free periods and other incentives rather than concede the principle of falling rents.

Ian Oliver, chairman of the reform group and a former chairman of Oliver Group, welcomed the Littlewoods initiative. "We need very strong representation from major multiples. This cannot do anything but good."

Mr Oliver says that taking a rent review to arbitration is often throwing good money after bad. Arbitrators are limited by law in what evidence they can consider. Landlords can produce evidence of higher rents on similar premises but evidence of lower rents is unobtainable because landlords build confidentiality clauses into leases.

Mr Oliver says: "Shops that have gone out of business cannot be mentioned in evidence. We should have a valuer to interpret what those leases would achieve in the open market. It needs only one or two aggressive retailers to set the rent for everyone else. There is no logic to that. On the same argument, if one house in a road sells at a certain price all the other houses in the street should sell at the same price. A lot of householders would be only too pleased if that were true."

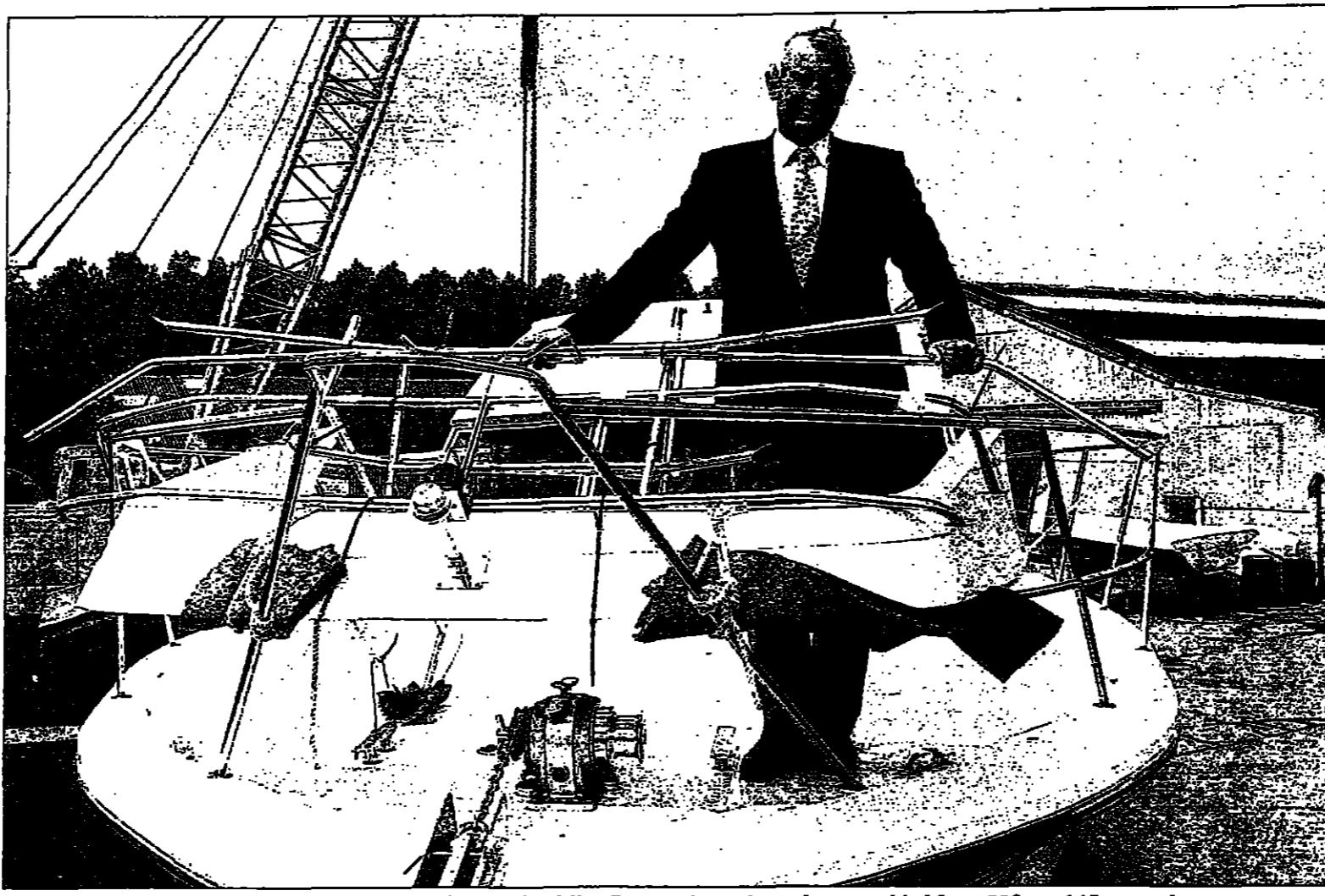
"I fear privately owned shops will go. Tourist cities such as Chester and York used to be full of interesting little shops. Now they are just like Oxford Street." He wants tribunals to replace arbitrators.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, broker to Fairline, had expected the company to break even. Now, it expects losses of £250,000 before tax, compared with profits of £3 million in the previous 12 months, with the total dividend falling from 21p a share to 10.5p.

Not surprisingly, it has not proved easy selling boats priced between £50,000 and £750,000 in this sort of market. Efforts to contain costs, including a 10 per cent cut in the workforce and a wage freeze since April, ensured a return to profitability in the second half but came too late to prevent Fairline dipping into the red at the full year. Net cash is expected to fall from £3.5 million at the last year-end to £500,000.

Moss Bros also went to arbitration over a proposed rent of £235 per sq ft for its Cecil Gee shop in James Street, Covent Garden, and came away with £185 per sq ft.

Robin Mitchell, a director of de Morgan, the property consultants representing Moss Bros, said: "We were able to demonstrate how this unit was clearly of less value than most of its neighbours who had agreed higher levels."



Keeping watch: Sam Newington, the chairman of Fairline Boats, whose shares have tumbled from 590p to 145p over the past year

Fairline sails into turbulent waters

SMALLER COMPANIES

reduced cost base, there are still challenges ahead.

Consumer confidence remains low and the second-hand market for boats is sluggish, affecting demand for new, high-margin products.

In addition, European VAT changes that come into effect in January may damage demand, blocking a loophole that allowed an EC national to avoid paying the tax if the boat was berthed in another EC country.

Next year, EC nationals will be liable for VAT at the rate of the country in which the boat is berthed. There is uncertainty whether a retrospective levy will apply.

The devaluation of sterling will partly offset the cost increase for continental buyers.

Exports account for 65 per cent of Fairline's annual turnover and the fall in the pound gives the company a useful advantage over its European and North American competitors.

At the Southampton boat show, the first of the major autumn shows, interest in larger boats was encouraging and came almost exclusively from potential overseas customers.

MARTIN BARROW

Scottish boatyard to close

By KERRY GILL

JAMES N Miller and Sons, the UK's oldest boat-building company, which operates from a yard in the East Neuk of Fife, will close next month with the loss of 46 jobs.

The yard at St Monans completed its biggest ever fishing vessel last year, the 117ft long Miller, which has built vessels for many countries, has always been closely involved with the fishing industry but has found itself with an empty order book.

The business, part of the John Mowlem group, has been run for the past ten years by Mike Brodie, managing director. He said: "The huge reductions in our traditional market of Scottish fishing boat building, resulting from the implementation of EEC quotas and so on, coupled with the recession, has reduced our activities to an unacceptable level. There is no sign of improvement in the near future."

Mr Brodie said there had been attempts to move into the construction of other small commercial craft. After some initial success this work had also dried up. Miller's order book was empty and employees at St Monans had recently been involved in work for the company's other yard at Bromborough in The Wirral.

Employees may rise. Regrettably, the City is not unusual. The same point applies to many other trades — the building labourers on Crickwold Broadway every morning are an exception in that their pay is directly determined by the "market forces" found in out-of-date textbooks. Consequently, it is not necessary to believe in the power of unions to think that the level of unemployment has little influence on the pay of those still in work.

First, firms cannot be sure

</

Independence for a whole section of medical practice is celebrated today. Pat Blair considers the benefits for practitioners



The coat of arms of the Royal College of Anaesthetists, whose motto reads: *It is divine to sedate pain*

Celebrations today mark a new gained independence for anaesthetic practice in Britain. From being a college within the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and a faculty for 40 years before that, it has come of age as the Royal College of Anaesthetists.

The faculty was set up by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1948, the year when the National Health Service was born, and was then a minor speciality. Anaesthesia has since developed into one of the largest specialities. Now, almost one in seven hospital doctors is either a consultant or a trainee anaesthetist, working in the operating theatre and pain clinics and often heading intensive care units.

On March 16 the Queen grant-

ed the anaesthetists' college a royal charter and today the college will be formally dedicated at a service in St Clement Danes Church, in central London. Afterwards, at Guildhall in the City, nearly 100 men and women, from the UK and countries as far apart as France and India, Iraq and Australia, will receive the FRCAnes diploma that admits them to fellowship. To some, says Professor Alastair Spence, the college president, a royal prefix and a charter may seem mere gobbledegook but he believes they carry implications for anaesthesia and the standard of patient care.

The tradition stems from such occasions as when barbers-surgeons in Edinburgh in 1505 received the Seal of Cause, licensing them to practise. Previously, barbers-surgeons had included "unreliable and ill-disciplined individuals who lacked public esteem and, in some cases, were a public danger", says Professor Spence, the professor of anaesthesia at the Edinburgh University. He says: "Charters were, and still are, given to bodies so that the public interest might be better fulfilled. To be a fellow offers privilege, but it also imposes responsibilities to ensure that the

corporate standards of fellowship are maintained and sustained."

All anaesthetists, trainees or consultants, are fully qualified doctors and the college's 5,000 fellows have gained their fellowship through examination. "It is a qualification that is much sought after," Professor Spence says.

There are three years of basic specialist training and three years of higher specialist training before examinations. Nearly half the fellows are women, but that is not yet reflected in the elected 20-practitioner council: only three are women.

As part of its main function to

set and maintain standards, the college approves and oversees all training syllabuses, bestows recognition on hospitals where training may take place, and has established a senior lectureship at Birmingham University.

Alethea Rogers, the appeals director, says the college has almost reached its target of £5 million, to be used for its new premises and for research fellowships, thanks to companies such as Glaxo, which led the way with a £600,000 donation, and ICL BOC and Smiths Industries, which each donated more than £250,000, as well as many others.

Although the college has now legally separated from the Royal College of Surgeons, their joint investigations, such as an enquiry into post-operative deaths, have helped to point the way to improved medical practice, and the two colleges will retain their strong links.

The college is now having exploratory meetings within the European Community, with the aim of producing a body responsible for quality assurance and, initially, to establish a minimum standard of practice and training for member states.

In the *British Journal of Anaesthesia* Professor Spence says the new status renews the challenge "to offer, in a totally ethical context, the best that is possible in good, reliable and safe practice".

TED BATH

New status, renewed challenge

The profession of many skills

The college's main function is to keep up standards at all levels, writes Cedric Prys-Roberts

Anaesthesia is now one of the UK's largest specialities, and about a seventh of hospital doctors are either consultant or trainee anaesthetists, whose activities encompass many skills over and above giving general or regional (local) anaesthesia in the operating theatre.

The main functions of the Royal College of Anaesthetists are to set and maintain the standards of training and practice of anaesthesia at all levels.

British anaesthesia has established an international reputation for high clinical and academic standards, largely been based on the college's diploma, originally FFARCS (Fellowship of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons) and now FRCAnes (Fellow of the Royal College of Anaesthetists).

Trainee anaesthetists follow a system of training prescribed by the college, consisting of a three-year basic specialist training (BST), and a three-year period of Higher Specialist Training.

Doctors may enter training in anaesthesia after becoming fully registered medical practitioners, one year after qualifications from medical school, although it is customary for intending anaesthetists to spend some time in another speciality, such as paediatrics or accident and emergency medicine, to give them a sounder general background before specialisation.

Training in anaesthesia is conducted in recognised departments in hospitals throughout the UK, and is directed during BST towards passing sequentially three examinations leading to the granting of the college's diploma.

The first examination, taken

typically towards the end of the first year in anaesthetic training, requires an understanding of the medical assessment of the surgical patient needing anaesthesia, and a knowledge of basic techniques of general and regional anaesthesia, and post-operative pain relief.

The second examination requires a knowledge of the basic sciences of physiology (function) and pharmacology (drug therapy) relevant to

We take a special interest in fostering the education of medical students in many different areas'

anaesthesia. Because anaesthetists are physicians who use applied physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology and physics in their everyday practice, it is important that trainees acquire a detailed knowledge of these essential subjects.

An emphasis on these applied basic sciences has been a special feature of British training in anaesthesia since the founding of the faculty. Other sister faculties in the Irish Republic, Australasia and South Africa all follow our example.

The final examination tests for competence in all aspects of anaesthesia, intensive therapy and acute and chronic pain therapy.

Higher Specialist Training is undertaken as a senior registrar in training schemes throughout the UK and the Irish Republic. These are supervised by the Joint Committee on Higher Training of Anaesthetists, on which the college is heavily represented.

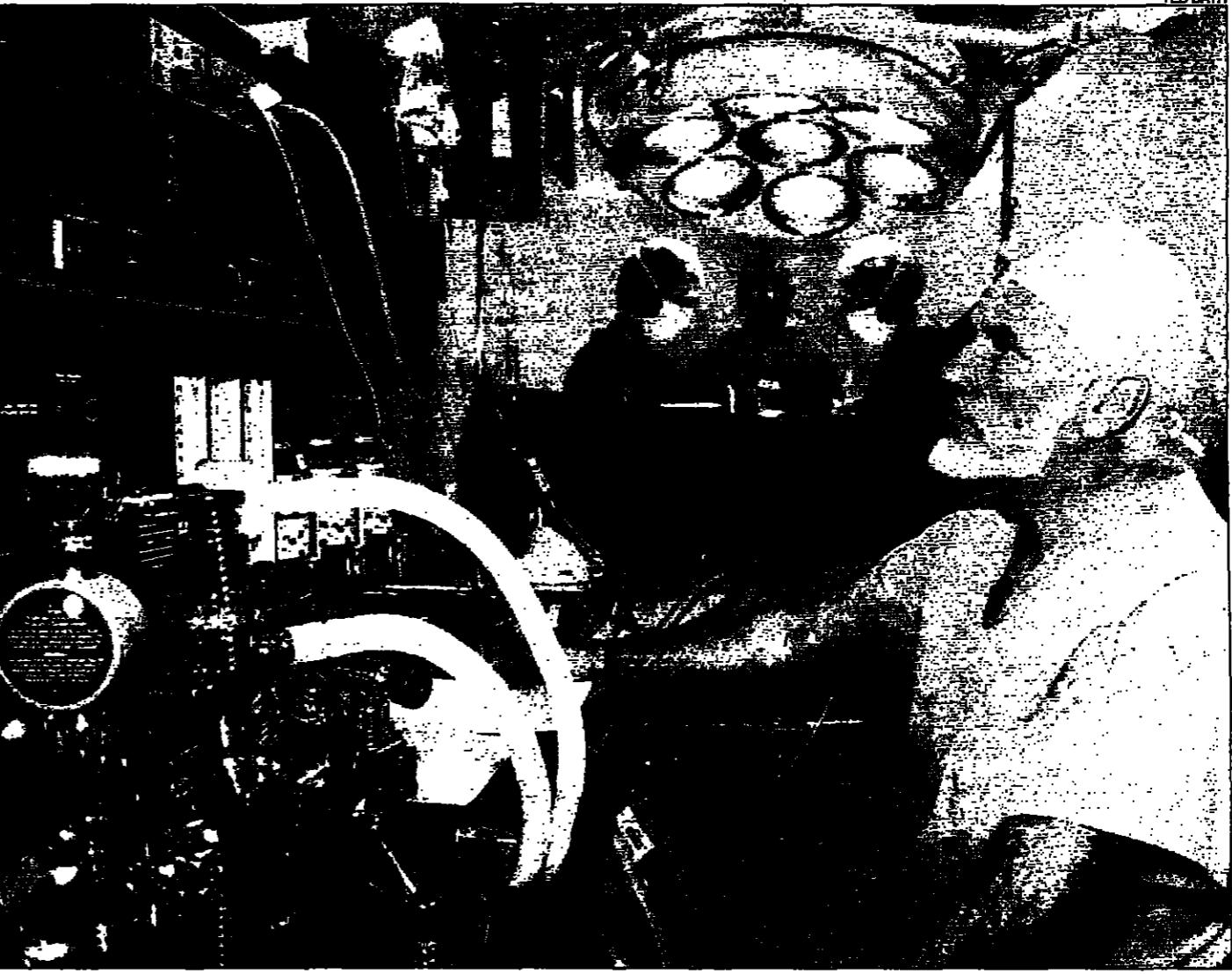
During this time the senior registrars have opportunities to expand their expertise in specialist areas such as anaesthesia for cardiac, paediatric or neurological surgery, the management of chronic pain, adult and paediatric intensive therapy, and research into all aspects of anaesthesia.

Anaesthetists appointed to consultant posts in the NHS or universities have usually completed more than the minimum requirements of these programmes, and we can justly claim that they have had as comprehensive a training as anywhere in the world.

Among the college's most important roles are:

• **Continuing medical education:** Every doctor has a duty to his patients to keep abreast of new developments and never reaches a point at which he or she stops learning. Details of new surgical operations, new drugs, new techniques for their use and new physiological monitors are published regularly in the official journal of the college, the *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, and other professional journals.

Twice every year, the college organises symposia on topics of clinical interest, and every May it hosts a scientific meeting that are intended to sustain the practising anaesthetist's interest in and knowledge of the basic sciences, and the developments in these sciences that



Getting the measure right: Professor Prys-Roberts in the operating theatre. However, the work goes beyond giving anaesthetics

can produce new benefits for patients.

• **Public education:** The patient having surgery is the focus of every anaesthetist's attention, and the college is now embarking on an extensive programme of public education. All patients and the parents of all children should receive expert guidance and accurate information to help them to understand what to expect before and after an operation.

The best way is for the anaesthetist to visit patients before the

proposed surgery, and to give them a personal description of what every patient hopes for, and which we hope to provide — a pleasant and painless process of going to sleep, a guarantee of unconsciousness during an operation under general anaesthesia, and, above all, a safe and painless recovery from surgery. These are the college's attainable goals.

• **Medical student education:** Although undergraduate education is the prime responsibility of medical schools within our universities, the

Royal College of Anaesthetists, which occupies its own premises at 48-49 Russell Square in central London, takes a special interest in fostering the education of medical students in many different areas, the most important of which is resuscitation, both mouth-to-mouth breathing and management of cardiac arrest.

Every doctor must be able to perform acute resuscitative measures for a patient whose heart or breathing has stopped.

Medical students are taught

additional skills by anaesthetists. These skills include the management of acute and chronic pain, intubation of the windpipe and control of breathing in the unconscious patient, the use of a variety of drugs, and a taste of the more complex management of the severely ill patient in the intensive therapy unit.

• **Professor Prys-Roberts, of the Sir Humphry Davy department of anaesthesia at the University of Bristol, is the immediate past vice-president of the Royal College of Anaesthetists.**



Professor Spence: "You used to have to live with pain"

Beating pain, with the patient's help

New ways are being found to ensure comfort after an operation

Pain relief is a neglected part of post-operative management. Extraordinary though it may seem, the medical profession, on its own admission, has not been as good as it might have been at easing discomfort.

A report published in 1990 by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the College (now Royal College) of Anaesthetists was blunt in its criticism. The picture was one of "persistent failure". The report said:

Professor Alastair Spence, the president of the Royal College of Anaesthetists, who chaired the report's working party, says: "I think the main message is that, until about the time of publication of the report, rather inadequate attention had been given to doing all that was possible to relieve pain after surgery. That

problem extends over many generations. It was just accepted that operations brought pain and you had to live with that until it was over. You got an injection but it was not necessarily timed at a particularly appropriate point in relation to the pain that you had."

The reasons for these failures are complex but may include, for example, fears by medical staff about patient addiction and respiratory depression. Those fears may have led to ineffective administration of drugs.

The conventional method of pain relief is injecting an opiate such as morphine into the muscle. However, other techniques and technologies are now available.

One of the most innovative

is so-called "patient-controlled analgesia", in which the patient administers the pain-killing drugs, using a machine that has been programmed by the doctor so that the infusion rates are within safe limits.

The patient depresses a button for a shot of the drug, and the doctor sets the maximum dose and the lockout interval — the period after a dose during which any further demands will be ignored.

The machines are not cheap, costing about £2,000 on average, but have the enormous advantage of put-

ting the patient in control. That meets one of the main points made by the Spence report about traditional attitudes among doctors and nurses that, rather than the patient, are the authority on the patient's pain. The report favours the technique because drug use follows need. "The traditional approach," says Spence, "which was to give you an intramuscular injection of morphine when it was convenient to the ward routine to do so — which was really the time-honoured way of treating

pain — was, as an exercise in mismatch, quite unfortunate to put it mildly."

Professor George Hall, of the department of anaesthesia at St George's Hospital medical school in south London, says some of the most sophisticated of the patient-controlled analgesia machines are extremely clever.

He says: "Some of them are so good that they will produce a nice printout of the analgesic requirements of the patient during the past 24 hours. You just press a knob to see how much they needed during the course of the post-operative phase."

"That is very useful because it gives us some indication of the analgesic requirements."

Professor Hall says some doctors feel that because of the possibility of respiratory depression during self-administration there needs to be more nursing care than normal.

There is a debate about this," he says. "It has been argued that the nursing needs are greater than the standard post-operative care on the ward."

Opiates, of course, however administered, cause nausea and vomiting. "A lot of people find nausea and vomiting worse than pain," Professor Hall says. "I have watched them down-drink the mor-

phine because they would rather have some pain and no nausea than have very little pain and a lot of nausea."

Another technique that has come to the fore in the past five years is to block off the nerves from the site of the operation so that the pain "messages" from the operative site do not reach the brain. A common way of doing this is epidural analgesia.

A small catheter is introduced around the nerve roots at the spine and a cocktail of local anaesthetic and an opiate is pumped in. Local anaesthetics, such as bupivacaine, are effective but can have drawbacks given by themselves.

Bupivacaine, for example, becomes less efficacious with time. A tolerance towards it builds up and the dose has to be increased. In high concentrations it can also temporarily paralyse the muscles. Adding a small dose of opiate stops the tolerance to the local anaesthetic developing and means that a smaller dose of the anaesthetic can be given without muscle paralysis.

The disadvantages are severe itching and a risk of respiratory depression but anaesthetists are using this technique to provide patients with painless recovery from abdominal surgery.

MALCOLM BROWN

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20/10/92

World leaders in child care

How is Britain pioneering infant research, asks Malcolm Brown

The first lesson any medical student is taught about anaesthesia for children is that they differ physiologically from adults and they need different treatment.

Children have fewer reserves than adults, says Dr David Hatch, Professor of Paediatric Anaesthesia at the University of London's Institute of Child Health. Their organs function perfectly well as long as things do not go wrong, but once they start getting sick they have fewer reserves to call on. They are more susceptible to illness.

"The same with anaesthesia," says the professor. "Its side effects could be more severe for children than they would be for a healthy teenager if you did not know the sensitivities of the child."

So a child is at greater risk than an adult when it is anaesthetised and it needs to be anaesthetised differently. Doctors are, for example,



Gentle touch: Dr David Hatch in his consulting room with some cuddly toys he uses to calm his small patients

more likely to use muscle relaxants on a very young baby and put it on a breathing machine than they would with older patients. If a baby is allowed to breathe on its own and then given an anaesthetic

its breathing can become very shallow.

"Children are much more sensitive to the depressant effect of the anaesthetic gases on their breathing," Professor Hatch says. "Very often we can

accept a little bit of depression of respiration in an adult because they have still got enough reserve to be able to exchange their gases and breathe quite happily. But if you give a baby an anaesthetic

you will almost always have to accompany it by life support assistance, either putting them on a mechanical respirator or ventilating their lungs by hand with a bag which you squeeze."

Paediatric anaesthesia does not attract a lot of funding — Dr Hatch's chair is the first and so far only one of its kind in the country.

"We are among the leaders in research into infant respiratory physiology and in terms of clinical practice British anaesthesia is still among the best in the world," the professor says. "The number of overseas members we have recruited to the Association of Paediatric Anaesthetists is very encouraging."

Paediatric anaesthesia is still a very small specialism. The association has about 200 UK anaesthetists in membership, but bodies like the Royal College are keen to encourage more interest in it.

The National Confidential Enquiry into Perioperative Deaths (NCEPOD) in 1989, which focused on deaths in children, said that the overall surgical and anaesthetic care of children was of a high standard, but recommended that anaesthetists and surgeons should not undertake occasional paediatric practice.

The Royal College now recommends that every district hospital should have an anaesthetist on the staff responsible for the organisation of anaesthetic services for children.

At the cutting edge of care

The UK has about 300 intensive care units, which between them treat about 100,000 people a year. Around 90 per cent of the units are managed by anaesthetists. Malcolm Brown writes.

The intensive care doctor needs to have an extensive knowledge of "sharp end" medicine, surgery and pharmacology, being able to monitor patients, take emergency action and know when to call in a specialist.

The RCA suggests that intensive care units are responsible for some of the most dramatic strides being made in medicine.

Surgeons, physicians and anaesthetists are now debating whether there should be a diploma in intensive care.

There are many reasons

heart and the circulation. All anaesthetists get some specialist training in intensive care in preparation for their fellowship exams. Beyond that, the training is not as formalised as it is in some other countries, such as America, where many doctors specialise entirely in intensive care.

There is a scheme in Britain under which senior registrars in medicine, surgery or anaesthesia may go on two year attachments to intensive care units,

but there is no formal qualification at the end.

Surgeons, physicians and anaesthetists are now debating whether there should be a diploma in intensive care.

Intensive care is not regarded by many of its practitioners in this country as a lifetime's job. It is simply too demanding, and specialists often revert to their parent specialities.

Such work may be too stressful to do for long

This hurts me less than it hurts you

Doctors are learning how to deal with intractable pain

The common idea of pain is of something unpleasant but usually short-lived, Malcolm Brown writes. We suffer pain in childbirth, after an accident or an operation, or as a result of disease. Sometimes the pain subsides naturally, as in childbirth, or can be controlled or removed by curing the disease. But some pain persists. Anaesthetists have developed techniques to control or lessen the intensity of chronic pain.

Many hospitals now have pain clinics which deal solely with chronic pain. The idea started in the United States in the 1950s. Dr John J. Bonica set up the first clinic in Seattle.

Patients attending such pain clinics suffer from a wide variety of complaints, but perhaps the main groups to benefit, according to the Royal College of Anaesthetists, are those with prolonged pain following an operation, back pain sufferers and patients with cancer.

Although led by anaesthetists, most pain clinics are now multi-disciplinary, involving physiotherapists, physiologists, pharmacologists or even acupuncturists. Treatments range from medication and surgery to electrical stimulation of the nerves. The medications used are, by and large, not the classic painkillers. These will already have been used by GPs and other doctors and failed.

Instead, chronic pain specialists are turning to drugs used in other conditions. Two very useful preparations are carbamazepine (an anticonvulsant used in the treatment of epilepsy) and the anti-depressant amitriptyline.

Chronic pain specialists also use nerve blocks in which anaesthesia is produced by blocking the passage of pain impulses in the sensory nerves supplying the affected part of the body.

Nerve block is used, for example, to ease the pain of pancreatic cancer and to treat the pain of peripheral vascular disease from which patients' legs can turn blue, cold and painful. Blocking the sympathetic nerves in the back can make the leg warmer and more comfortable.

Pain specialists are cautiously optimistic that in the not too distant future we may have some much more effective pain drugs. Dr Keith Budd, a



Dr Douglas Justis sedating a patient

wholly organic in origin. Some of the most interesting patients are those whose pain appears to have a significant psychological component. But pain is no less real or less distressing for being psychological, say the experts.

"This is a very big category, and is becoming increasingly important in pain work," Dr Justis says. "A lot of pain clinics now employ clinical psychologists."

Treatments range from coping strategies for example, relaxation training for those who get tension headaches) to pain management programmes, the intention of which is to get the patient functioning normally despite the pain.

One of the most valuable things the pain clinics give the patient is time, says Dr Justis. Many patients find a willing ear very comforting. "Even though you may not have anything to offer the patient other than time, that is still very helpful. The patient may say 'You are the first people who have believed in my pain,'" says Dr Justis.

Pain is no less distressing or real for being psychological

FROM GLAXO TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ANAESTHETISTS.



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Rematch with Eubank on the cards after third-round stoppage in Rome

Benn delivers timely reminder

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT
IN ROME

JUST when British boxing was counting the cost of recent disappointments — the poor performance of Chris Eubank and the defeat of Herol Graham and Colin McMillan — and wondering where the next good fight would come from after Lennox Lewis had done his bit, Nigel Benn provided the answer: the much-awaited return between him and Eubank.

As soon as the green-and-gold belt had been put around him, following his third-round victory over Mauro Galvano, Italy, for the World Boxing Council (WBC) super-middleweight title here on Saturday, Benn leapt over the ropes and said to Eubank: "Now we can do business."

Eubank replied: "I agree." He then told reporters: "Now the ground is mutual. He's got something I want and I've got something he wants."

Benn said: "Before the fight, Eubank was dictating to me. Now it's me." He said he had never forgotten the defeat inflicted on him by Eubank on November 18, 1990. "It's taken two years to get over it," he said. "I'm a different man now, a much better fighter, more mature."

Even as Benn hurried to his dressing-room past small groups of punters hurling abuse, coins and general rubbish at him — and the "walk-out" contests continued in the ring — a scenario was being worked out. They would have two more contests and meet in June at an open-air venue.

Eubank will box next in Manchester on November 28; Benn in Glasgow on December 13. Barry Hearn, the promoter, said: "If they keep on winning, we may be able to find the kind of money they want." The winner could even go on to challenge Jeff Harding, of Australia, for the WBC light-heavyweight title.

As the first Briton, after Bob Fitzsimmons, to win two world titles abroad, Benn is eager to make it three. "I want to win world titles at three different weights," he said. "Harding is a hard man but he's not that big. I've been sparring with guys of 14-st."

So elevated was Benn with a victory in Italy that most experts said he would never

achieve against a local man. He was ready to fight anyone. He said: "I want Iran Barkley [the International Boxing Federation champion], anywhere, any time, even in Brooklyn. He scares me. I like the fear. I love a good tear-up."

Benn was even prepared to give Galvano a return. Peter DeFreitas, his personal manager, said: "Don't rule out Galvano. But not in Italy."

The Italian, despite his height, reach and home advantage, hardly made a fight of it and disappointed the crowd at the Marino Ice Rink when he pulled out with a gash over his left eyebrow. The hardest part for Benn came after the bout when Rocco Agostini, Galvano's manager, tried to claim that his man was still champion because the bout had been stopped by an injury in the third round.

It is now clear why the champion had not complained when his corner reflected him. Agostini protested to the referee, Joe Cortes, of the United States, but Cortes turned away and told Benn's corner men: "Don't worry, your man won."

Agostini thought that any bout stopped within three rounds because of accidental injury would be a technical draw. He approached Enza Iacopini, the WBC supervisor, from Italy, who upheld his appeal, but when it was pointed out to her by an official that the injury had been caused by a blow — a right hand in the second round — she reversed her decision.

If Galvano could have carried on boxing, the final result might have been different. He was coming back into the fight and his tactic of running and holding was beginning to frustrate Benn.

Had Galvano not been a runner, and followed up his advantage, he could have done more damage. At that stage, even though Benn had done all the work, boxed very well and was in front on all three cards, it was by no means certain that he would have stayed in front.

At the end of the third round, Jimmy Tibbs, Benn's corner man, was still firing his man up with some choice words and telling him to "go



Loud and clear: Benn raises the WBC super-middleweight belt after his win

out and rip the title away from him" in the next round. Benn's corner was surprised that Galvano had decided to pull out on the advice of the doctor.

Benn went mad, running wildly around the ring and kissing everybody in sight. He

jumped onto the bottom rope in his corner and punched the air in the direction of his supporters and screamed: "Benn's back!"

He did not endear himself to the Italians but it was good to see him back.

□ The British title eliminator

between Robert McCracken, the unbeaten light-middleweight, and Ensley Bingham, of Manchester, has been put back from October 17 to October 29 because McCracken is suffering from a cut above his right eye sustained during a bout last week.

Friend for the role. "But I thought he is too good a horse to use as a pacemaker," he said.

"If there had been one it might just have helped us a little, but I don't want to take anything away from the winner. He has won on merit."

In a pulsating finish, Bill Greedley's courageous filly fought like a tiger as Subotica joined her in the lead 300 metres from the winning post in Europe's top middle-distance race.

Headed 100 yards later, she fought back with the will of a horse who had never tasted defeat before, but could not withstand the final thrust of the older horse in the last 50 yards.

On a day when the chill winds and gloomy skies over Paris had been pierced by a sparkling return to form from Arazi and a fourth Prix de l'Abbaye victory for Lester Piggott on Mr Brooks, the epic Arc duel proved an unforgettable climax.

George Duffield, who was having his first Arc ride, was convinced he would have reversed the result if there had been a stronger pace.

As happens so often in French racing, the field dawdled along for the best part of a mile on the soft ground and so ruined the chances of many.

"She's the best. I thought for one moment I was going to beat Subotica. If they had gone quicker it would have suited me more and I would have beaten him," Duffield commented.

A pacemaker in the field might have helped User Friendly's cause. Ironically, Greedley had been tempted to use his own Environment

RACING

User Friendly bravely fails to hold Subotica

FROM RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT, IN PARIS

USER Friendly lost her unbeaten record at Longchamp yesterday, but in doing so enjoyed her finest hour as she failed by inches to prevent Subotica winning the Ciga Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

In a pulsating finish, Bill Greedley's courageous filly fought like a tiger as Subotica joined her in the lead 300 metres from the winning post in Europe's top middle-distance race.

Headed 100 yards later, she fought back with the will of a horse who had never tasted defeat before, but could not withstand the final thrust of the older horse in the last 50 yards.

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George Duffield, who was having his first Arc ride, was convinced he would have reversed the result if there had been a stronger pace.

As happens so often in French racing, the field dawdled along for the best part of a mile on the soft ground and so ruined the chances of many.

"She's the best. I thought for one moment I was going to beat Subotica. If they had gone quicker it would have suited me more and I would have beaten him," Duffield commented.

A pacemaker in the field might have helped User Friendly's cause. Ironically, Greedley had been tempted to use his own Environment

between Robert McCracken, the unbeaten light-middleweight, and Ensley Bingham, of Manchester, has been put back from October 17 to October 29 because McCracken is suffering from a cut above his right eye sustained during a bout last week.

That figure had seemed worthwhile after an unbelievable success in the Breeders' Cup Juvenile yesterday.

Having re-established his reputation with a thrilling burst of acceleration, the former world champion two-year-old is now on target for an attempt to give Francoise Boutin a record third win in the Breeders' Cup Mile.

The crowd cheered Steve Cauthen to the echo as he rode back in triumph to the winner's enclosure on their former idol.

"He's only been right three times this year," said Cauthen.

The week before the Kentucky Derby, before the Moulton, when he couldn't run, and again today."

The key question must now be whether Cauthen or the much-criticised Pat Valenzuela will have the mount on Arazi in Florida.

An elated Cauthen was in no doubt about the high merit of this performance. "He went through a gap this wide," he said, putting his two index fingers about six inches apart, "and he quickened away in a split second."

This has been an extraordinary story. Just under 12 months ago, Shaikh Mohamed paid \$1 million for a half-share in the Blushing Groom chestnut after an impressive win in the Grand Critérium.

Having fallen 8-5 behind,

the horse side allowed impatience and panic to overtake them. St Helens weathered the storm with a somewhat indifferent eye until Cooper's chip put Hunte over and Ropati found Dwyer unopposed on his out-side.

Until the second half, Griffiths and Ropati looked strangely at odds at the usual creative hub of the St Helens attack, which was stemmed by the tackling of Bagnall around the fringes and the efforts of Goddard and Jones to close down the elusive Hunte and Sullivan on the wings.

When Dwyer got clear, Benson's lunging haul from behind brought him down inches short of the line.

Mistakes by both sides proliferated, but the momentary lapse shortly after the interval, which allowed Ropati to make ground up the middle and Cooper to charge down Connolly's kick through was Wakefield's most costly.

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Talented Gymcrak Tiger to scent winning trail again

GYMCRAK Tiger, second to Star Family Friend in a listed race at Ripon last time, can advertise the value of that form by taking the Claxton Bay Graduation Stakes at Pontefract today. He is my nap.

Star Family Friend has run a fine third, beaten only a neck and a head, to White Shadow in a listed race at Ayr, and just as significantly, the third at Ripon. Nominate, has gone on to win a listed race at Newmarket.

That evidence clearly underlines Gymcrak Tiger's chance today and the case for Peter Easterby's charge is further strengthened by the form of his debut win, also at Ripon.

On that occasion he beat Look Who's Here by three-quarters of a length, and Look Who's Here later landed a competitive Haydock nursery more easily than the three-length margin indicated.

The principal doubt is that Gymcrak Tiger's two runs have been over six furlongs and he now moves back to 5f all-round.

The biggest danger could be Celestial Key, who is likely to improve substantially for his success over this course and distance in August.

Easterby and jockey Mark Birch can complete a double with Roar On Tour in the Maraval Handicap.

Although well beaten when favourite for a hot seven-furlong handicap at York last time, he returns to the mile trip over which he ran a good third to Inseyab and Roseate Lodge at Ripon in August.

A reproduction of that run would put him in with an excellent chance here, particularly as the opposition will be less demanding than at York.

Easterby's brother, Mick, based at Sheriff Hutton, can also make his mark by taking the John Smith's Bumper Handicap with Penny Hasset, while Silvan Stalker can follow up his recent Ayr success

in the Trinidad & Tobago Handicap.

A typically autumnal card at Warwick sets backers posers aplenty. The Queen's Bess Stakes is a particularly intriguing contest, in which Herora wins a narrow vote over Talb.

Herora finished three-and-a-half lengths behind Talb when they were third and fourth to Tik Fa (a winner since) over a mile at Doncaster last month, but this furlong shorter trip, plus a 3lb pull in the weights, can tip the scales in Herora's favour.

John Gosden drops Draft Board down to six furlongs after runs over ten furlongs and a mile. Her latest effort, when second to Galactic Miss over a mile at Kempton, suggests the move can pay dividends.

She showed plenty of early speed before fading in the closing stages and, with this only her fourth outing, she is likely to have more scope for improvement than some largely exposed rivals.

Birch: strong chance of Pontefract double



Fine second for Sheikh Albabdou

SHEIKH Albabdou (Walter Swinburn) was beaten three-quarters of a length by Kublano (Julie Krone) in the £63,830 Vosburgh Stakes, run over seven furlongs on dirt at Belmont on Saturday.

Kublano, winning for the eighth time in his last nine starts, was 8-5 favourite, coupled with his stable companion, Fly So Free.

Sheikh Albabdou was sent off at 3-1 and paid 3.20-1 a place and 2.80 the show (1-2-3), both including \$2 stakes.

His next race is likely to be in the Breeders' Cup Sprint at Gulfstream on October 31.

The Luca Cumani-trained Adam Smith finished last of six behind the Canadian-trained favourite, Sky Classic, in the £159,574 Turf Classic (12f) on the same card. Swinburn was fourth on Tel Quel.

Henry Cecil's Perpendiclar made all the running to capture the £98,246 Prix Zino Davidoff at Hoppegarten, Berlin, on Saturday.

Rambo's Hall, who could sign off this term in the

November Handicap at Doncaster, is in his second spell under Glover's wing, having been sold for £100,000 to race in the United States after his first Cambridgeshire triumph.

He failed to make an impression in three starts over there and, after some haggling by Glover, returned for a bargain £25,000.

"When we got him back, he developed leg problems and had warts on his tendons, and it has taken a lot of work to get him right again," Glover said.

There is no saying he can't do very well next year, one I am very good horse, one I am very

rival by a head, keep the prize following a stewards' enquiry."

The outcome was not so good for the runner-up's rider, Pigott, who received a four-day ban for careless riding, starting October 12.

Geoff Lewis, the Epsom trainer, saddled a 94-1 double at Goodwood with Plan Ahead and Rich Midas.

Peter Hedger's Kilash, backed from 9-2 to 11-4, beat Absalom's Lady a length in the Free Handicap Hurdle at Chepstow.

The grey, pushing his earn-

Rambo's Hall relishes rain as Glover completes treble

JEREMY Glover maintained his Midas touch in the Wilton Hill Cambridgeshire on Saturday. Rambo's Hall, giving his small Worksop stable its third success from three attempts in the big Newmarket handicap.

Rambo's Hall, winner of this event in 1989, found the inch of overnight rain heaven-sent, justifying 9-2 favouritism to complete the stable treble, launched by Balthus in 1987.

Dean McKeown, already looking forward to making it a four-timer for himself and Glover next year, said: "Rambo's Hall was always going to win — he was simply cruising throughout the race."

Striking the front a furlong out, the seven-year-old lengthened his stride decisively to beat Lester Piggott, still mounting his first Cambridgeshire and Montpelier Boy by two-and-a-half lengths.

Double Entendre came through to be third, with Dawaahi fourth.

Rambo's Hall, who could sign off this term in the

rain, pushing his earn-

ings to over £300,000 as the middle leg of Hill's first treble of the campaign, will next go for either Newbury's St Simon Stakes or the Prix Royal Oak at Longchamp.

Lucia Cumani, who stands to lose more than most if the Maktoum family slims down operations in Newmarket, came up with a timely tonic for Shaikh Mohammed when Red Slippers held off Feminine Wiles in the Cheveley Park Stud Sun Chariot Stakes.

The principals bumped inside the final furlong but Red Slippers, who tended off her rival by a head, kept the prize following a stewards' enquiry.

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GOLF

Lane discovers the killer instinct to take German Open

BARRY Lane, of Britain, revealed the killer touch to produce a final round of 68 and win the Mercedes German Open by two shots in Stuttgart yesterday.

Lane's four round aggregate of 272 was 16 under par overall and good enough to hold off Ian Woosnam, Bernhard Langer — who won the title last year — and Australian Rodger Davis, who all finished on 274.

Nobody can doubt that Lane is owed a victory, as this was the 13th time he has finished in the top ten on the European Tour this year and in his last seven events he has been 57 under par and has won £246,461.

His £100,000 first prize today took him to the top of the Ryder Cup points table and he is now third on the European money list.

Lane admitted that he was nervous as he began his last

round two shots behind the joint leaders, Woosnam and Constantino Rocca, of Italy, but said: "I went out in four under par and after I birdied the 12th I became very relaxed."

Yet, at the last hole, when three shots ahead of his nearest challengers, he appeared to have surrendered the initiative when he struck a six iron into a bunker at the 552-yard 18th hole.

But he stayed in the bunker with his first attempt before coming out to two putts for a bogey six.

"The ball was on a down slope in the bunker," explained Lane afterwards. "The last thing I wanted to do was hit it over the back of the green into the crowd. And, to be honest, I duffed it."

It made no difference for Langer, who had closed to within two shots of Lane after successive birdies at the 15th

and 16th, and went into the trees at the 17th and bogeyed the hole. Though the German also birdied the 18th for a round of 70 his effort to retain the title was over.

Woosnam, too, could never get his grips with Lane after he had gone out in a level par 36. At the final hole, the 34-year-old Welshman, the last man to finish, needed an albatross two to tie with Lane but had to be content with a birdie four for a round of 72.

Davis, who lost in a play-off to Langer last year, was the first of the leaders to finish on 69 and watched on the TV as the drama of the final round unfolded.

Lane, arguably the most consistent golfer on the European Tour with the exception of Nick Faldo, said: "I've been playing well all year and I thought that I would win something if I kept playing as well as I have."

Asked about his chances of

making the Ryder Cup team now he is top of the points table, Lane replied: "There is an awful long way to go. I need to win at least another 100,000 to make absolutely certain."

Despite Lane's triumph the shot of the day came from Irishman Eamonn Darcy, who holed in one at the 185-yard third with a five iron.

The United States led the Eisenhower Trophy, the world team championship, by two strokes after the third round in Vancouver yesterday. Great Britain and Ireland, after Mathew Stanford's excellent

66, lie fifth.

I gave the 5,500 vociferous schoolchildren something to cheer at the rain-swept Alexander Stadium in Birmingham. Last year 17,000 went to Wembley for the cup but with dwindling crowds the decision was made to move to a smaller site and artificial turf.

The move proved only a qualified success. The crowd made up in noise what it lacked in number. Had the weather been better, the 2,000 spectators expected to buy



Victory salute: Barry Lane celebrates the goal that defeated Spain in Birmingham

Sixsmith routs Olympic victors

England 1
Spain 0

BY ALIX RAMSAY

ENGLAND gave the Olympic champions, Spain, their first taste of defeat since winning gold in Barcelona, taking the Typhoon Cup 1-0 thanks to a shot by Jane Sixsmith on the stroke of half-time.

It gave the 5,500 vociferous schoolchildren something to cheer at the rain-swept Alexander Stadium in Birmingham. Last year 17,000 went to Wembley for the cup but with dwindling crowds the decision was made to move to a smaller site and artificial turf.

The Spanish had come to Birmingham with 11 of their gold medal-winning side. However, since the Olympics they have spent much of their time celebrating rather than training. Unused to playing in the cold and wet, they were totally unprepared for England's attacking play.

Before the game the England manager, Jenny

their tickets on the day would probably have turned up and filled the ground to capacity. As it was they elected to watch the match on television at home.

The strongest argument for the move was the playing surface. No international is played on grass anymore and the Wembley turf was both expensive and out of date.

Ironically, after a day of pouring rain, the Birmingham pitch was so waterlogged the artificial grass provided a surface akin to the real thing.

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Before the game the England manager, Jenny

Cardwell, had warned that Spain tended to close down the opposition and beat what few changes came their way. Throughout the match Spain seldom set foot in the England circle. "We turned the tables on them," Cardwell said.

After only one training weekend to integrate the Great Britain Olympic players with the newcomers to the England side, Sue Sicombe was pleased and relieved with the result. "I knew it would be a challenge," she said. "The players were marvelous. I knew we had flair and talent in the side and with the GB players coming back it will be a good mix. The next hurdle is a medal in the world cup in two years' time."

With 50 seconds left of the first half Lister picked out Cullen on the right of the circle and from there it took a simple cross and an easy shot for Sixsmith to score. England

could have been 2-0 up at the deadlock.

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Blackburn Rovers 7
Norwich City 1

By CLIVE WHITE

WHO said money can't buy success? Whatever problems Alex Ferguson may be having making his multi-million pound investment over six years pay off at Manchester United, Kenny Dalglish must be more delighted with his quick return on Jack Walker's money just up the road at Blackburn Rovers.

Next week will be the first anniversary of Dalglish's appointment as manager at Ewood Park and, in that time, he has transformed a second division club with a nasty

habit for last-minute capitulation into a genuine championship contender — a fact that Blackburn underlined on Saturday by usurping the league leaders.

Never before, surely, was one so unceremoniously unseated.

Parallels with United are unavoidable and not just for geographical reasons. Both managers have spent fortunes — Ferguson £16 million, Dalglish £11 million — in pursuit of the same goal, the championship.

This summer, both homed in on the same player who they thought would add the finishing touch — in more ways than one — to those pretensions.

Alan Shearer, the player in question, favoured a move to Old Trafford but when Ferguson, the big spender, was required to be that little bit more extravagant than ever before, the Scot perhaps overcame by a moment's shirtness, baulked at Southampton's asking price of £3.6 million.

Dalglish, also a Scot but suffering no such lapse into traditional traits, stumped up the money — well, Walker's money, at least.

With that bit of business done and not done, the championship may have been won and lost.

Of course, it is by no means certain that United, whose build-ups tend to be more

intricate, with the ball knocked into feet for forwards, would have played to Shearer's strengths quite as deliberately as Blackburn do and therefore, perhaps, might not have reaped the same dividends.

It was a classic Shearer performance against Norwich, full of aggressive running, selfless support and lethal finishing.

Mike Walker, the Norwich manager, once he had recovered from his shell shock, said that Shearer was an even better player than the one Southampton knew.

"He used to do bits and pieces," he said, "but now... He gave us problems all on his own."

"Mind you, I think he conspires into a few free kicks but that's clever."

Bunsworth, his marker, was outplayed. In laying on two goals for Wegerle and one for himself before half-time, Shearer outpaced, outthought and finally out-thought the Norwich central defender — as well as Gunn, the goalkeeper — with an impudent chip.

Even the introverted Dalglish could not contain his joy on the touchline as Blackburn, plus a header from Sherwood against his former club and minus a clinically executed goal from Newman, went in 4-1 ahead at the break.

But what pleased Dalglish most of all was that Blackburn kept on scoring in the second half.

It was one of those days when just about everything Blackburn hit went in: a superb Cowans free kick, a Ripley drive and, finally, a Shearer header for his thirteenth goal.

Wegerle still managed to put forward an entry for "miss of the season" when he contrived to fail twice in quick succession from just six yards out.

It was also one of those days from Norwich's point of view, when they returned to their soft, over-elaborate bad old ways of last season.

"If you don't compete, that's what happens," Walker

remarked. Right now, he must feel as if he could do with some of his namesake's.

"If they've got a weakness anywhere, they just go out and buy the best player and plug it," he said.

Dalglish makes no attempt to disguise the fact that he has been fortunate enough to be able to buy a team. And success? "It depends who's making the decisions," he said.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: P Morris, P Brown, A Wright, J Sherwood, C Mervin, S Moran (sub: T Market), S Rice (sub: J Wilson), M Adams, A Shearer, P Wegerle, G Ripley, D Cowans, J Gunn, M Walker.
NORWICH CITY: B Gunn, J Quiggin, M Bowen, I Buttewood, C Sutton, D Scott, I Crook, R Newman, J Robins, J Goss, D Phillips (sub: L Power).
Referee: R Dakes.

Increasing worries are taxing Everton

Oldham Athletic 1
Everton 0

By IAN ROSS

THE problems that have beset Liverpool in recent weeks have been publicised to such a degree that the demise of Merseyside's other club, Everton, has gone almost unnoticed.

After a promising opening to a season that will shape the future of Howard Kendall, the team manager, Everton are sinking with the speed of a pebble casually tossed over the side of a River Mersey ferry. The club's sixth defeat in seven games might have been heavier but for the poor finishing of the Oldham forwards.

A fixture which, in the past, has provided football of vision and commitment said more about the problems that confront Everton than ever could the articulate Kendall. Kendall led Everton to two league championships during the Eighties but his attempts to prove wrong those who derided as foolish his decision to return to Goodison Park for a second spell as manager have been undermined by a lack of finance and, subsequently, a lack of genuine quality within a team that is competent but devoid of flair.

Inevitably, Oldham's defence was in generous, almost benevolent, mood, yet Everton's forwards — Rideout and Johnston — were unable to profit. Indeed, the latter was so ineffective that one had to question the wisdom of omitting Cottee, another player who is plagued by inconsistency but has a more voracious appetite for hard work.

Oldham often committed as

many as eight players to attack and, as much by weight of numbers as by skill, they created sufficient chances during the opening 30 minutes to have rendered the second half an irrelevant formality.

All seemed set fair in the ninth minute when the home side's incessant pressure was rewarded with the goal which was to ultimately decide the issue. Henry's corner was driven with such unnerving accuracy, and with such force, that Sharp needed to apply only the slightest of touches with his head to deliver the ball in to the path of Jobson, who displayed a callous disregard for his own safety by diving in between two defenders to dispatch a firm header.

Thereafter, Everton threatened to buckle each and every time Oldham crossed the halfway line but, fortunately for them, Marshall leading his side's attack for the first time in ten months, chose to squander the sort of opportunities that even the hapless Johnston would have found difficult to spurn.

After a desolate opening half, Everton's football improved appreciably but an increase in the share of possession only served to underline the inadequacy of their forwards. It was simply not to be.

Everton's day was Watson to discover three minutes before the final whistle when he swept Warzycha's exquisite cross goalwards only for his shot to strike the rumbly frame of Jobson.

OLDHAM ATHLETIC: J. Holtwhitt, S. Redmond, N. Portion, N. Henry, R. Jobson, I. Marshall, G. Halls, I. Oney, G. Sharp, M. Milligan, P. Bamford.
EVERTON: J. Cottee, A. Harper, A. Hendrick, J. Everett, D. Wilson, G. Abert, R. Warzycha, B. Home, P. Rideout, M. Johnston (sub: A. Cottee), P. Radosavljevic (sub: P. Begnević). Referee: P. Don.



Midfield duel: Radosavljevic, of Everton, and Jobson, of Oldham Athletic, spare nothing in their challenge

Atkinson chips in amid Villa's mastery

Wimbledon 2
Aston Villa 3

By NICHOLAS HARLING

ON A day of 40 goals in the Premier League, none could have surpassed that with which Dalian Atkinson made certain of Aston Villa's fifth successive victory. It was, as it turned out, just as well for Villa that Atkinson had somehow managed to weave his way through four challenges since Clarke's subsequent goal for Wimbledon came uncomfortably close to giving the home side hope of snatching an unmerited draw from an entertaining game.

Had Villa left Selhurst Park with anything but their full quota of points, it would have been grotesquely unjustified. Their early one-touch play was

delightful, fully deserving of the two-goal lead, which came with the latest brace from Saunders, who has now scored six in the three games since his arrival. Having shown their quality in attack, Villa answered most of the questions asked of their defence during a stirring second-half rally from Wimbledon.

It was significant that despite his side's three excellent goals, Ron Atkinson should still single out a central defender, Teale, as his side's most accomplished performer.

He dismissed Dalian Atkinson's run on goal, from inside his own half which finished with an impudent chip over Segers, with: "He scores hundreds like that. I've tried to stop him doing it."

The manager also pointed to the Villa philosophy. "We knew it wouldn't be easy," he

said. "It was the type of game in which we had to be brave, not brave enough to risk getting our eyebrows split, or brave enough to keep playing our way." And how well Villa succeeded. Both the goals from Saunders followed lengthy passing movements, while Atkinson's was the type of individual goal that used to be the hallmark of Greaves.

The shame was that in making the first goal for Saunders with a cross that simply begged to be buried, Figgatt took a heavy knock that eventually forced him off. Fitzgerald was the culprit but it was the second cynical challenge on Figgatt, from Earle, that brought the Wimbledon's near things in the second half, before deservedly scoring with a snorting left-footer. Even more deservedly, Villa held on for the remaining few seconds.

WIMBLEDON: H. Segers, G. Clark, G. Doherty, S. Farnworth (sub: A. Arday), R. Earle, J. Fashanu (sub: A. Newhouse), L. Sanchez, A. Clarke.
ASTON VILLA: N. Spratt, E. Barrett, S. Saunders, D. Atkinson, R. Jones, K. Richardson, R. Houghton, G. Parker, D. Saunders, D. Atkinson, S. Figgatt (sub: D. Younis). Referee: S. Lodge.

They attacked with more purpose than we did," Trevor Francis, Sheffield Wednesday's manager, said with his usual candour. "We knew they'd play with five in midfield to steady their problems, and they adjusted to the conditions [a wet, fast pitch] better than we did. It looked as if Woods was unbeatable, and it needed a fuke to beat him."

Half-time, Newhouse, the substitute, had deflected a shot from Miller, Clarke, the original provider, was at the heart of most of Wimbledon's near things in the second half, before deservedly scoring with a snorting left-footer. Even more deservedly, Villa held on for the remaining few seconds.

LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, J. Marsh, D. Barnes, S. Neal, P. Pearce, D. Thompson, S. McNamee, P. Stewart (sub: R. Rosenblatt), I. Rush, J. Redknapp, M. Waters.
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: C. Woods, J. Hart, N. Vassell, C. Parker, S. Smith, V. Anderson, R. Nilsson, C. Weddle, M. Bright, C. Barr-Williams (sub: G. Warner), P. Warriner (sub: G. Hyde). Referee: M. Bodenham.

Slaven shows how it should be done

Middlesbrough 1
Manchester United 1

By PETER BALL

A LACK of firepower cost Manchester United their place in the Uefa Cup last Tuesday. Unless it is rectified quickly, it could cost them the even greater prize of the Premier League championship.

On Saturday they at least broke their duck, but it took a defender to do so. Ironically after Tuesday's exit in Moscow on penalties, it came from the spot. Steve Bruce's goal earned them a point at Ayresome Park. But even Lennie Lawrence, the Middlesbrough manager, admitted that with reasonable finishing United could have taken all three points.

They have scored only 12 goals in 11 league games, and the failure to find the money to buy Alan Shearer in the summer is looking increasingly unforgivable.

"They're devastating on the break," Lawrence said. "They move the ball so quickly, they had three or four opportunities where they had cut us to pieces, but they failed to finish."

Hughes missed twice after rounding the goalpost, although the sodden pitch, which had the players sliding and sliding, offered some excuse. Kanchelskis, whose speed could have exploited the conditions, was not given the chance to do so until ten minutes from time.

Hughes' whose unhappy afternoon was complete when

THE TIMES TABLE OF THE FA PREMIER LEAGUE																				
Wkly chg	P	Pts	Goal diff	W (H-A)		D (H-A)		L (H-A)		For (H-A)	Agt (H-A)	Leading scorers	Offences S-O Bkg	Home attendance 92-3	Avg % chg 91-2	Recent form	Next match			
				W	A	D	L	A	A											
1 (+1)	Blackburn	11	24	+13	7	(5-2)	3	(0-3)	1	(1-0)	24	(17-7)	Shearer 12, Ripley 3	2	12	17,722 +33.7	wwldww	A Villa (a 19/10)		
2 (-1)	Norwich	11	23	+1	7	(4-3)	2	(1-1)	2	(0-2)	20	(8-12)	Robine 6, Phillips 5	-	5	13,847 -0.1	wwwd	QPR (h 17/10)		
3 (0)	Coventry	11	21	+4	6	(2-4)	3	(2-1)	2	(2-0)	14	(6-8)	Williams 4	-	7	14,063 +1.3	wwwdd	Everton (a 17/10)		
4 (+1)	QPR	11	20	+7	5	(3-2)	5	(3-2)	1	(0-1)	17	(13-4)	10	(7-3)	Ferdinand 4, Sinton 3	-	15	14,580 +7.1	ddwdw	Norwich (a 17/10)
5 (+1)	A Villa	11	19	+6	5	(2-3)	4	(2-2)	2	(1-1)	20	(10-10)	14	(7-7)	Saunders 7, Atkinson 6	-	7	24,231 -2.4	lwdww	Blackburn (h 19/10)
6 (-2)	Man Utd	11	19	+4	5	(2-3)	4	(2-2)	2	(1-1)	12	(4-8)	8	(4-4)	Hughes/Bruce 3	-	9	31,585 -29.8	wwwdd	Liverpool (h 18/10)
7 (+1)	Arsenal	11	17	+2	5	(4-1)	2	(0-2)	4	(2-2)	14	(9-5)	12	(7-5)	Wright 7, Merson 2	-	18	24,357 -23.7	ddldw	Nottingham Forest (a 17/10)
8 (+2)	Ipswich	11	16	+2	3	(2-1)	7	(4-3)	1	(0-1)	16	(10-8)	14	(7-7)	Wark 5, Kwomby 3	1	13	17,906 +25.4	ddwdw	Chelsea (a 17/10)
9 (-2)	Middlesbro	10	15	+5	4	(3-1)	3	(2-1)	3	(1-2)	19									

Limpard's telling touch adds to Arsenal's enigma

Arsenal 2
Chelsea 1

By PETER ROBINSON

SHOULD football be simply about entertainment or success? Ask an Arsenal supporter, for example, and he might tell you that he wants to be royally entertained for his ticket-money every week, to see a victory crowned with a dash of showmanship. Ask George Graham, the Arsenal manager, and he will tell you that the bottom line is just winning. Caught somewhere in no man's land is Anders Limpar.

The debate about the relative merits and shortcomings of the irrepressible Swede has raged about this corner of north London of late just as fiercely as membership of the ERM has divided opinions in Westminster. Would Arsenal do better with Limpar in the team every week? Why isn't he in the team every week? Is he happy with the situation?

There is no question that Limpar's impish skill can win matches. It did on Saturday against Chelsea, for example, as he came on with five minutes left and the match heading for a draw. A shimmy of the hips, a teasing cross and, with his first touch, Limpar had set up Ian Wright for the winner. The problem is that nobody is sure whether he can do it all the time.

The crowd want him to, desperately, and demand he be given the chance to try. Graham, ever the pragmatist, still has his doubts. Experience has taught him there is no substitute for consistency. Limpar's cameo had both camps claiming events had proved their cases.

Perhaps, on this occasion, the answer lay in the words of Ian Porterfield, the Chelsea manager. "We didn't want Limpar to come on," he admitted. "We would have been much happier if he had stayed on the bench."

Nevertheless, with Limpar

off the field, Arsenal began looking elsewhere for inspiration. Initially, it came from Paul Merson who, with a vision beyond most of his colleagues, gave them a tenth-minute lead with a brilliant delicate chip from 25 yards.

As Merson then faded, so Wright came to the fore, providing some badly needed width. However, he, Smith and Campbell all missed gilt-edged opportunities to extend the lead before the interval.

Yet Arsenal were even more profligate after the break. Chelsea looked as safe as a tent in a typhoon as, time and again, they allowed their hosts a clear sight of goal. When Hall's naive tackle on Campbell handed Arsenal a penalty, they missed that as well. Dixon's feeble effort being saved by Hitchcock.

Slowly, the realisation dawned on Chelsea that they might salvage something. Townsend was denied by Seaman, penalty appeals were unjustly ignored and then Wise, unmarked, stooped to head home Harford's cross. Seven minutes from the end, Stuart was denied a second by another fine Seaman save.

Enter, at last, Limpar. He strode to the centre circle, then drifted to his favourite left wing, Jensen duly found him and, after leaving Spackman on his heels, Limpar drilled in a low cross that Wright met with an unostentatious foot.

Afterwards, Graham praised his team's performance, skirted round any suggestion he should have played Limpar from the start and praised Wright for his good behaviour on the day. Perhaps he, like most of us, missed the alleged gesture by the Arsenal man after his winning goal that prompted a Chelsea supporter to make a complaint to police.

ARSENAL: D. Samsen, L. Dixon, N. Merson, P. Smith, I. Wright, A. Harford, J. Jensen, I. Wright, A. Smith, P. Merson (sub: A. Limpar), I. Campbell.

CHIEF: S. Hinchliffe. D. COACH: D. Porterfield. D. HARFORD: M. Smith, S. Smart, E. Nasir, R. Fleck, M. Harford, N. Spackman, D. Wise.

Referee: K. Morton

as well as providing the cross for Dozzell's flying header.

The pair of Kiwomya and the skill of Goddard added to Leeds' discomfort. The first goal set the tone, Kiwomya being allowed a free header inside the six-yard box from a corner.

Queens Park Rangers also scored four, defeating Tottenham Hotspur 4-1. Terry Venables, Tottenham's chief executive, said at the weekend that as the rebuilding after the departure of Gascoigne, Stewart and Linkever went on "there are a few fresh faces and at the moment I am attempting to put a defence together".

Saturday's display suggested he still has some way to go. QPR dismembered his expensively assembled back four, Sinton providing the crosses for a collector's item, a header from Ray Wilkins, and a tap-in by an unmarked Gary Peacock who also added the fourth. The other scorer was Ian Holloway. The win leaves the west London team fourth.

But if the spirit is willing, the defence is weak. Rick Holden with his first goal for Manchester City and Fitzroy Simpson exploiting their vulnerability to end City's run of four games without a goal.

There seems little doubt that Brian Clough desperately needs a centre half, but it will not be Mark Wright. A report yesterday said Forest were having second thoughts after agreeing a fee of £1.8 million with Liverpool for the much criticised England centre-half.

Yesterday Peter Robinson, the Liverpool chief executive, said that the report was totally without foundation.

Leeds United, too, are showing signs of needing defensive reinforcements as Ipswich Town beat them 4-2. Perhaps their minds were with their managing director, Bill Fotherby, in Zurich, but Ipswich pulled them apart.

John Wark recalled the days when he was a leading scorer from midfield with two goals, a free kick and a penalty, as

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Queens Park Rangers also

score



LOOKS p5

How the coat
came back to
life: a long
story



LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY OCTOBER 5 1992

MODERN TIMES p6

Danger man:
Michael
Jackson in
Bucharest



Put drama in your life

The curtain rises
on an exciting
offer to *Times*
readers

Today *The Times*
launches a new club,
and at the same time offers readers the chance to visit any one of 200 theatres throughout the country with two tickets for the price of one.

Germany may have more opera houses, the Mediterranean more open-air cinemas, but Britain leads the field for the number and variety of its theatres. They can be long and narrow, converted from canal boats; in basements, in tents, up mountains of stairs; but the majority are the landmark buildings that adorn prime sites in all our cities and major towns.

In England, lowland Scotland and coastal Wales you are never far from a theatre. In America many communities are hundreds of miles from their nearest theatre, and some people never see the outside of one, let alone the inside. As numerous and as varied are the shows our theatres put on — thrillers, classics, farce musicals, comedies old and new. Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, re-opening the restored Theatre Royal in Norwich next month,



Blair Wilson and Jennifer Chase in *Carmen Jones*

was written 400 years ago; Alan Ayckbourn completed his latest, *Time of My Life*, a few days before it opened in Scarborough last April.

Whenever a lavishly mounted production generally a musical, collapses within a few weeks of its opening, the word goes round that the theatre is in crisis. Figures compiled for the Society of West End Theatre tell a different story. Attendances this year are 4 per cent up on 1991 and only 2 per cent down on the boom year of 1990. The death of theatre, like the end of the world, is often foretold but never arrives.

Broadly speaking, our theatres are of two kinds producing theatres, mounting their own shows, and receiving theatres, taking them in from elsewhere. Both kinds are represented in The Theatre Club's opening offer. In Scotland the foremost producing theatres are the Glasgow Citizens and the Edinburgh Lyceum, with Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre (now in handsome new premises) the leader for smaller-scale shows. North Wales has Theatr Clwyd at Mold, South Wales the Sherman Theatre in Cardiff.

In England theatregoers in Greater Manchester, the Midlands and, of course, London are spoilt for choice. They are well served in West Yorkshire and Liverpool. Among the receiving houses the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, takes in the Royal Shakespeare Company every winter after its Stratford season.

JEREMY KINGSTON

TURN TO PAGE 4

There you will find details of how to obtain two tickets for the price of one — and how to join The Theatre Club

The 1922 Committee can make or break a Tory prime minister.

Ronald Butt looks at its role

Then days after the Conservative conference ends, the prime minister and members of the cabinet will be present at celebrations of an event in Tory history which has peculiar significance in the party's present circumstances. October 19 is the 70th anniversary of a meeting of all Conservative MPs at the Carlton Club which, defying the party's leaders, repudiated the coalition with Lloyd George's Liberals and provided the inspiration for the powerful and independent organisation of all Tory backbenchers, known ever since as the 1922 Committee.

Tory opinion had become intensely hostile to Lloyd George. He was deeply distrusted, there were policy differences and over-riding the Conservative foreign secretary, Lord Curzon (he had recently brought Britain almost to the brink of war with Turkey).

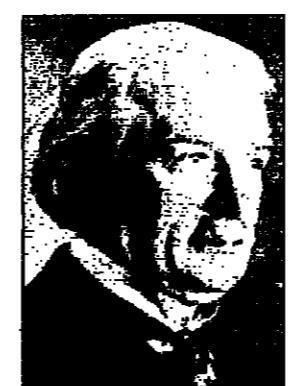
Lloyd George made the government look more like a one-man band than a coalition with a Conservative majority. Yet the Tory leaders had still agreed to go as a coalition into another general election — despite warnings that many independent Tory candidates would stand.

To prevent the threatened split, Austin Chamberlain, the Tory leader, decided to call a special meeting of all Conservative MPs to obtain a specific endorsement of a continued coalition. In a letter telling his fellow-coalitionist, Lord Birkenhead, that such a meeting might be necessary, he said that he had it in mind to tell the MPs "bluntly that they must either follow our advice or do without us, in which case they must find their own Chief and form a Government at once. They would be in a d-d fix!"

In the event, it was Chamberlain and the other leaders who were in the fix. The party voted overwhelmingly to "do without" them. The principal argument advanced for continuing the coalition was that without it (the Liberals being split into two factions) Labour might edge into power. But on the morning of the crucial meeting, the news arrived that a by-election at Newport had been won by an independent Tory candidate called Reginald Clarry, with Labour second and the coalition Liberal at the bottom of the poll. The Tories could win on their own.

So when Chamberlain opened the meeting with a speech which Leo Amery described afterwards as "dictatorial in tone", his argument that only the coalition could save the nation provoked cries of dissent. The little-known Stanley Baldwin then marked himself as future leader by a passionate attack on Lloyd George as a "great dynamic force" who would destroy the Tories as he had the Liberals. But the decisive voice was that of Bonar Law, the former Tory leader, retired because of illness.

Many Tories, including Curzon,



Out: Lloyd George

nation upon the sound basis of Conservative principles". The phrase I have italicised seems almost to imply warning that support might not be given to a government which, in the committee's view, was not so acting.

At all events this spirit has been the one governing the parliamentary Conservative party ever since. At first the 1922 was simply a committee of some Tory MPs. But its influence grew and in 1925 it was extended to include all Tory backbenches. (A suggestion that the reference to "1922" should be dropped from its title was rejected.) When the party is in power no ministers may attend its weekly meetings. But a whip is always present to provide a channel through which worries in the party can be conveyed to the government. The chairman of the 1922 always has access to the prime minister when it is necessary.

It is sometimes assumed that governments with their patronage, their whips and their threats of resigning on votes of confidence, can always cow their followers. Yet in the Conservative party, the decisive power in a crisis lies with the back benches — with the same 1922 that broke Austin Chamberlain and now has the formal power to elect the leader.

It was the 1922 that ousted Edward Heath and made Margaret Thatcher leader, and it was the support of the 1922 that sustained her during her early years when she had a cabinet still staffed with hostile ministers hankering after a return to Heathite policies. The back benchers supported her because their majority agreed that



The power of the 1922 Committee: Chamberlain (left) resigned as Conservative leader, and Law became prime minister

there was no alternative to her policies except a return to those previously discredited. But eventually economic recession and the unpopular poll tax created the political climate in which she, too, was removed, after her apparently unconstructive way of handling the European Community provided a trigger.

The MPs of the 1922 listen to their constituents and respond "on the sound basis of Tory principles" and, in the light of their own convictions. Sometimes they are frustrated. Great discontent with Harold Macmillan was expressed in the 1922 over his handling of the Profumo affair, his government's unpopular poll tax policy and his sacking of a third of the cabinet. But the issues were not fundamental enough to risk splitting the party, though the open criticism of his leadership probably put him in the frame of mind to see the opportunity afforded by temporary ill-health to retire soon after.

In the choice of his successor the 1922 was probably the principal influence its executive voted decisively (in secret) for Lord Home after taking soundings. As the 1922 Committee chairman is reported to have warned Rab Butler:

"The chaps won't have you." So, too, it was made clear in David Mellor recently, in a very different context, that the chaps of the 1922 wouldn't have him either, however much he clung to the prime minister's support. The political antennae of the 1922 are practised in registering the reactions of those they represent.

The 1922 also exerts influence

on policy as well as over the fate of ministers and it has fought many vigorous battles to try to resist or amend legislation. When these do not concern fundamental matters, they usually end in some sort of compromise which does not wholly undermine the government's wishes, though a prime minister is usually wise to heed warnings from the 1922, as Mrs Thatcher should have done over the poll tax.

But the campaign being waged against the prime minister's intention to persist with the Maastricht treaty is different. The concern about the constitutional implications touch the fundamental principles of the party. Most of those who are worried are not "anti-Europe". They wish to stay in the community and in the single market. But they do not believe that either the British right to opt out of full monetary

union or the concept of "subsidiarity" (a "philosophical" rather than a "legal-constitutional" concept, as an impartial Commons library briefing sagely put it) is safeguarded enough against federalism.

The prime minister will this week listen to the Tory grass-roots at Brighton. But in the end it is the real source of the government's power between general elections.

The events that brought the 1922 into being are a warning of the danger of ignoring this reality. The committee's special anniversary could hardly have fallen in a more appropriate year.

I.Q. 45 and Can't Remember?

A FAMOUS international publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.

The details of this method are described in his fascinating booklet, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request.

According to this publisher, many people do not realise how much they can influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear or read. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversation with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation simply by your ability to remember.

For example, you need never forget another appointment — ever! You can learn names, faces, facts, figures and foreign languages faster than you ever thought possible. Whole books and plays will be indelibly imprinted on your memory after a single reading. You'll be more successful in your studies and examinations. At parties and dinners you will never again be at a loss for appropriate words or entertaining stories. In fact, you will be more poised and self-confident.



Famous facts, figures?

Just imagine saying you know 1000 facts, figures and names — only a few of which you will remember after seeing a normal memory.

For example, all readers of *The Times* will find the easy-to-follow rules for developing this skill in remembering, we, the publishers, have printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a fascinating booklet, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request. No obligation. No salesman will call. Just fill in and return the coupon on Page 6 of the main newspaper (no stamp needed), or write to: Memory and Concentration Studies (Dept. TSMR2), FREEPOST, Manchester, M3 8BA.

A ghost of a chance of sympathy

WORKING LIFE: Libby Purves asks
why some jobs are considered a joke

With three liquidations and 40 redundancies an hour, you can get compassion-fatigue. But as this cold gale continues to sweep the working scene, I heard one particularly poignant tale.

It concerns a teenager, until lately employed in an amusement park. His proud first job, until the recession deepened, was on the staff of the Haunted Castle. To be precise, his brief was to stand behind the door while the public were ushered in, utter low moaning cries and occasionally to stroke an unsuspecting nape or bare arm with a rubber glove artfully filled with crushed ice.

He was good at the job, conscientious and inventive. He always remembered a Thermos of crushed ice to refill the glove mid-morning; practised his moaning at home and voluntarily extended his work responsibilities by devising an imitation cobweb to be held in the other hand and fluttered across the paying public's faces. He also took a first-aid course, in case the cobweb worked too well. And so for two years, day after summer day, the lad stood at his post in the darkness, glad to be earning his keep — unlike most of his friends — and looking forward to another winter of at least part-time work, touching up the skulls with luminous paint and putting new elastic



dreading the inevitable question. I think in the end he married the first girl who instead of giggling said "How ghastly!"

Is it not always so?

Certain jobs command unthinking respect from onlookers: When shipyard workers

or nurses or miners are laid off, the press and public murmur of tragedy, lost tradition and skills down the waste-pipe. They elevate the redundant ones to glorious, statusque tragedy like one of those effigies of Workers' Breaking Chains which stand in Third World communist marketplaces. But when a circus makes its fire-eater redundant due to new public health regulations, headline-writer vie for the most flip response. Unfair.

Not a laugh, but a knowing sneer, greets another kind of job loss: the collapse of any business which pudiculans Britons see as frivolous. The cold recessionary wind has blown off a lot of fairly ludicrous frocks since 1989, and

vanished unmourned. What scope is there now for girls to dress up as promotional dancing cigarette-packets?

There are other kinds of triviality.

We know people who used to run shooting weekends for companies looking for classy corporate hospitality. Our friends did it very well, met a demand, and worked long hours: it was not their fault that suddenly no company can afford to chuck money up the wall in this pointless manner; and they went out of business. So did those other 1980s countryfolk, the "relocation agents" who in the now unthinkably property-grab boom, used to snap up houses for distant buyers sight unseen.

But do you feel the same about their staff as you do about shipworkers and nurses? Of course you don't. Not even if I reveal that the cancelled ship was mainly going to carry Taiwanese dangle-dollies, or that the nurse worked exclusively on paediatrics? Probably not. We are talking here about knee-jerk sympathy: some workers are dignified and others are a joke. Alas for the unrecognised grief of the laid-off saggar-maker's bottom-knocker. Weep for the redundant Polyphagists!

The moral of modern working life is that when you're laid off the roundabouts, you'd better make straight for the swings. And keep smiling.

The *Advertiser* is in the service of the public interest.

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BIRMINGHAM: The Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra in its first of two Symphonies Hall concerts under Vladimir Fedosev. The programme comprises Rimsky-Korsakov's *Symphony Suite Sheherazade*, Martin's *Peter Ilyich*, *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* and *Violin Concerto*. Peter Donohoe joins in hommage to the concert of Beethoven, Shostakovich and Khachaturian.

Symphony Hall, Broad Street (021-212 3333), tonight, tomorrow, 8pm.

BIRMINGHAM: The nine-piece swing orchestra King Pleasure and the band, featuring a tenor, a pianist, a banjo and singer, begins a week-long jauntly touring a lively brand of rhythm and blues down the Forres.

Romans' Scotts, Broad Street, Birmingham (021-643 4525), tonight, Sat, 8.30pm.

STATION ONE: The environmental, low-voltage contemporary folk band is promoting a less country-tinged image with her retrospective new album of well-loved songs, *Ingénue*.

Dome, 29 New Road (021-73 674357), tonight, 7.30pm.

COVENTRY: The Open Air Theatre production of *Timon de Athens*, the first British tour following a triumphant London run. Joanna Ridings and Simon Green emulates the fascinating rhythm of Fred and Adele.

Open Air Theatre, 20th Century Hall, 100-102 Station Approach, Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 8pm, 150seats.

DEATH AND THE MAIDENS: Ariel Dorfmans scorching psychological drama on the revenge for Penny Downey, Danny Webb and Hugh Ross make up the cast.

Downing Street, 10 Downing Street, WC2 (071-436 5122), Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Thurs, 3pm, Sat, 2.30pm, 120seats.

FROM A JACK TO A KING: Witty and cynical version of Macbeth's climb to the top, set in the rock bands and punk clubs of the 1970s.

Admiral's Arch, West Street, London WC2 (071-436 5122), Mon-Thurs, 8.15pm, Fri and Sat, 5.30pm and 8.30pm, 120seats.

GRAND HOTEL: Musical barley sugar Berlin in the Twenties.

Featuring the original cast from Dominion, Tottenham Court Road, W1 (071-580 5562), Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Thurs, Sat, 2.30pm, 120seats.

HAMLET: Alan Rickman in fascinating voice dominates a generally low-key production.

Shakespeare's Globe, Cripplegate, W1 (031-748 3354), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 195seats (sold out for complete run).

THE INVISIBLE MAN: A cracking revival of last year's production, prior to a West End run. Amazing stage tricks dominate the show.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, SW1 (071-524 0310), Mon-Sat, 8pm, 150seats.

IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY: Larks in the hospital common room; madron outraged doctors illuminated. Ray Connelly larks in the art of laught.

Playhouse, Northgate, W1 (071-400 1800), Tues-Thurs, Sat, 2.30pm, 120seats.

MURDER: Alan Rickman in

fascinating voice dominates a generally low-key production.

Shakespeare's Globe, Cripplegate, W1 (031-748 3354), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 195seats (sold out for complete run).

NEW RELEASES:

BITTER MOON (18) Serial games on an ocean liner. Prolific, but not escape from Roman Polanski. Peter Coyote, Hugh Grant, Emmanuelle Seigner. Odeon Haymarket (0426 915353).

CARRY ON COLUMBUS (PG). Unwise never to let a 12-year-old boy loose on a camera. Larking the old friendly faces. Jim Dale, Maureen Lipman, Sara Crowe, director, Gerald Thomas. Odeon Leicester Square (0426 915665).

CTE OF JOY (12) American doctor Peter, surgeon indolent, calls in Calcutta's suns. Strong on atmosphere, weaker on character and plot. Director, Roland Joffé.

West End Cinema, Gloucester Road (071-570 2636), Rendel (071-637 3402).

GAS FOOD LODGING (15) Emotional, but a weakness and two heroes in New Mexico. Good-looking, well acted. Director, Faubell Ball. Brooke Adams, lone star, director, Allison Landry. National (071-475 0908), Regent (071-571 6525), Shaftesbury (071-7025 6279), MGM Trocadero (071-571 6334) UCI Whitley (071-792 7332).

DON'T MOVE, DIE AND RISE AGAIN (12) Memories of post-war life in Soviet Russia. A good film, but a bit sentimental, with five child performances (Paul Nizova). Director, Vitali Kavalev. National Film Theatre (071-262 3232).

GAS FOOD LODGING (15) Emotional, but a weakness and two heroes in New Mexico. Good-looking, well acted. Director, Faubell Ball. Brooke Adams, lone star, director, Allison Landry. National (071-475 0908), Regent (071-571 6525), Shaftesbury (071-7025 6279), MGM Trocadero (071-571 6334) UCI Whitley (071-792 7332).

LILITH (18) Occupational therapist Warren Beatty falls for Jean Seberg's mental patient. Splendid reveal of

Alam heads a strong cast in Granville

TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

Academy Award nominees. Warwick Arts Centre, University of Warwick (0203 5245240), tonight-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Wed, 7.30pm.

LEEDS: Opera North renews Patrick Mason's efficient and effective production of Verdi's opera *Rigoletto*. Rosa Mannion sings Gilda, Michael Lewis & Rogeriate and David Maxwell Anderson. The Opera House, Donau Carden (engaged on Friday, when it is replaced by Marian Pickard). Grand Hall, New Briggate (0532 459515) (0446 0971), tonight, Fri, 7.15pm.

LEEDS: As part of the European Arts Festival, children's theatre company *Maliboo* from France, from 10am to 1pm, 11am to 1pm, 12.30pm, 1pm. **LYME REGIS:** Alfred Jerry's satirical table *Ubu* — a biting satire of power and corruption or a lot of schoolboy nonsense, depending on how receptive you are. The play is based on a story by the reverend Andrew Toovey in his new opera for Music Theatre Wales. Michael Rafferty conducts. Not, apparently, suitable for children. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, SE1 (071-922 8800), 7.30pm.

LONDON: Peter Maxwell Davies conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a programme that combines his own music (*An Ordnance Wedding*, with Sunnis, for bagpipes and orchestra, and the first performance of a concerto from the set of the *London Canonic Mass*) with that of Sibelius (*Tapiola* and the *Violin Concerto*, with Tasmin Little) at Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1 (071-922 8800), 7.30pm.

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Kander and Ebb's latest musical, *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, is about to hit London. Clive Davis watched the show in Toronto, and talked to its creators

Prison is a cabaret, old chum

Just as every modern city has its McDonald's, so it sometimes seems any metropolis worthy of the name has played host to Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Phantom of the Opera*. Toronto this summer was no exception. Theatre-goers queued for the stage equivalent of a Big Mac big and gaudy and strangely lacking in substance. Yet the most impassioned conversation in the city's theatrical circles concerned the world premiere of another musical, a decidedly unorthodox mix of stark realism and camp fantasy, a show set in a brutal South American prison, with a story about a gay windowdresser and his cellmate, a left-wing revolutionary.

On the face of it, it is the sort of musical that is guaranteed to enjoy the shortest of runs. Not so this time. *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, an adaptation of Manuel Puig's ambitious, multi-layered novel (later turned into a successful film) may turn out to be the hit of the season when it opens in London this week.

The prediction rests partly on the commercial track record of the production team. Hal Prince (who also directed *Phantom*) is not known for hitching his name to flops. Nor is the librettist Terrence McNally, author of *Frankie and Johnny in the Claire de Lune*. *Kiss* also boasts an old-fashioned, larger-than-life star in Chita Rivera, the actress and singer who shot to fame in the original production of *West Side Story*. And above all there are the music and lyrics of John Kander and Fred Ebb, the duo responsible for *Cabaret* — yet another Prince production.

Even so, *Kiss* nearly disappeared into the void long before reaching the stage. The original version, mounted as a workshop project with a different cast two years ago, was regarded as a failure even by the authors themselves. They felt the lavish fantasy sequences overshadowed the central plot. Worse still, although it was explicitly advertised as a work-in-progress,

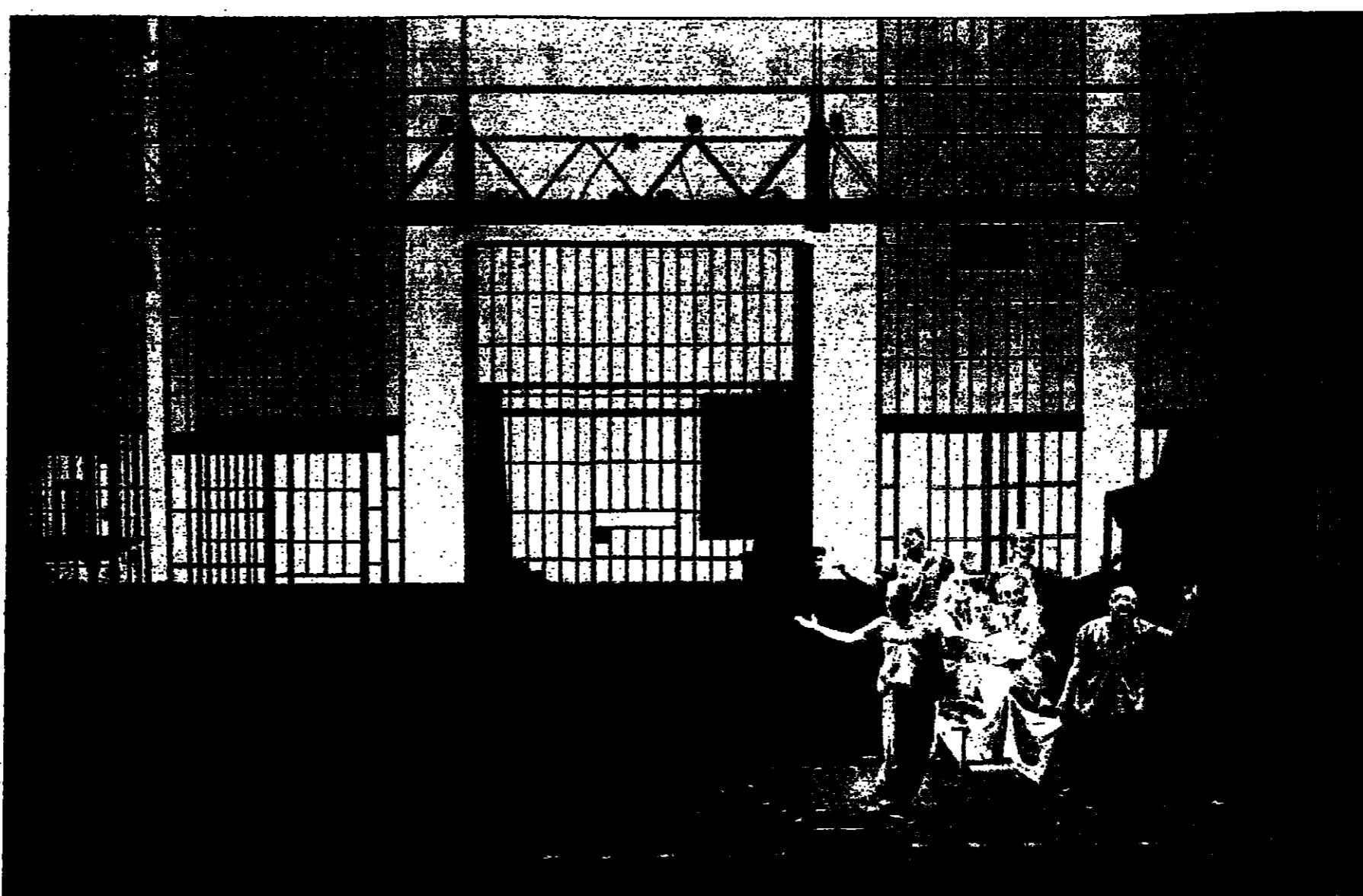
the production was given a down-beat review by the powerful *New York Times* critic Frank Rich.

Normally, a thumbs-down from that source buries a musical. But this team pressed on, revamping the show and eventually obtaining backing from a Canadian producer, Garth Drabinsky. Hence the Toronto premiere. If the London performances go as well as expected, a New York opening will follow. Puig's novel, first published in the mid-1970s, is not a conventional best-seller. Most of the text consists of protracted dialogues between the two prisoners: the effeminate Molina and the puritanical, dogma-spouting activist Valentin. A modern-day Shehrazade, Molina helps to distract his companion by weaving stories inspired by his favourite romantic films. The men, who initially have nothing in common, gradually come together.

The book reached a wider audience through Hector Babenco's low-key film adaptation with William Hurt delivering an Oscar-winning performance as Molina. The musical adaptation is markedly different and arguably more coherent. Whereas the screen version was constructed around two wildly contrasting storylines — the prison sequences and the scenes set in the never-never land of *film noir* — the stage production uses music and dance in order to illustrate the inner lives of the central characters.

Kander and Ebb were on another of their fine-tuning missions when they flew into Toronto in August. A few doors away in the same hotel, McNally had his typewriter unpacked on the table, ready for more rewrites. Much of their attention was focussed on clarifying Rivera's role as Aurora, the exotic temptress who dwells in Molina's subconscious.

The idea for the musical came from Ebb. He recalls that when he first mentioned the project to



No fetters for a vivid imagination: one of the fantasy scenes from Kander and Ebb's *Kiss of the Spider Woman*, opening this week at the Shaftesbury Theatre

Prince, all he had to do to win him over was to mention the title (the "spider woman", played by Rivera, is a symbol for death). The process of adaptation was far more difficult.

"The workshop production had problems," Ebb explains, "because, like the movie, it had these two strands side-by-side. It's hard when you have a strong central story, to get interested in a rather silly romance. It seemed inconsequential."

"The fact is, now I hardly remember the movie. When you put a musical together you just say 'These are the new rules'. You have to add extra elements, otherwise you haven't done anything."

Puig, who died two years ago, would probably have approved, in

any case. An Argentine who worked at the Cinecitta film studios in Rome before settling in New York in the early 1960s, he was exceptionally enthusiastic about the workshop version. "He had no inhibitions about allowing us to make changes to the story," Ebb says. "He actually told me: 'You must forget about the book.' He was a fabulous little man. He was funny, he was dear and he was outrageous." Kander butts in at this point: "He was Molina."

Kander and Ebb have been a song-writing team for 30 years. For much of their career they have been regarded as polished song and dance journeymen, always on hand to stitch together a show for Frank Sinatra or their old friend Liza

Minnelli. Yet they have also been attracted to unusual political topics. Their first musical, after all, was *Flor, The Red Menace*, a piece about an ingenue (played by Minnelli) who is persuaded by her boyfriend to join the Communist party. In *Cabaret*, their next show, they successfully recreated the cynical Berlin of the Brecht-Weill era. Kurt Weill's widow Lotte Lenya appeared in the original New York production.

Though some critics may see *Kiss of the Spider Woman* as an extension of these themes, Kander steers clear of any such discussion: "People described *Cabaret* as a political musical, but I don't think we did. It was just something happening in a highly political

atmosphere. Our only aim is to move people and entertain them."

The two men live within four blocks of each other in New York. When they are working on a project, Kander goes to Ebb's house each morning to sit at the piano. Most of their songs are built up line by line. It is a slow, piecemeal business which sometimes yields unexpected results. Their most popular song, "New York, New York", for instance, might never have seen the light of day without the help of Robert De Niro.

Fred Ebb breaks into a smile. "I don't either."

• *Kiss of the Spider Woman* previews from Thursday at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2 (071-379 5399), and opens on October 20.

Follow the subway lines

Judith Chernaik celebrates the arrival of poetry on New York's public transport

Poetry thrives on paradox, nowhere more so than in New York City. Verses by Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Yeats, and the contemporary poet Lucille Clifton are now decorating all 6,000 subway cars in the largest transit system in America, one more often associated with filth and violence than the delights of poetry.

New York's "Poetry in Motion", launched last week with 12,000 posters like the one above, joins a trans-continental clutch of similar programmes, from the London

Underground to (most recently) Stockholm. But New York is a special case: the quintessential "melting pot" of languages and special-interest groups, and a city in which public services are subjected to stresses beyond the imagination of city dwellers elsewhere.

New York is always on the brink of collapse, and New Yorkers have become hardened to sights that in other

cities would suggest the social dislocations of war. Respectable commuters tend to bury their heads in their newspapers, desperate to avoid eye contact with the unfortunate who have taken up semi-permanent residence in the subway. Most passengers also have a highly-developed alertness to danger, quite at odds with the reading of poetry.

But the poems have been chosen with a fine eye to the special conditions of New York life. Yeats' "When You are old and grey and full of sleep" is the favourite poem of the young Brooklyn College graduate in the Transit Authority who is responsible for the programme. Yet Yeats has probably also been included because he is Irish — like one-third of New York's population. Lucille Clifton's "let there be new flowering / in the fields" is not an obvious choice for an urban setting; but as a well-established African-American poet (and a woman) she too meets competing ethnic criteria, as well as offering sentiments with which all New Yorkers will fervently agree:

*Let the war be won
let love be won
at the end*

Walt Whitman is America's poet of democracy, but he is above all a Brooklyn poet, and "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" an essential New York poem, with special resonance for New Yorkers homeward bound at rush hour, when the D train, packed with bodies pressed as closely as any lover could wish, crosses the East River into Brooklyn:

*Flood-tide below me! I see
you face to face!
Clouds of the west — sun
there half an hour high — I see
you also face to face.*

Judith Chernaik is co-founder of "Poems on the Underground"

Unlike Whitman, Emily Dickinson had no desire to embrace humanity, and the most risky choice (in this ex-New Yorker) is her "Hope" is the thing with feathers/That perches in the soul". Most New Yorkers, at the sight of a thing with feathers, would run screaming to the other end of the carriage — but then, words are not things. Still it is curious to think of this New England reclusion offered naked to public scrutiny by the masses.

Will anyone read the poems? It is too early to tell. If London's "Poems on the Underground" are any guide, people will be pleased to be reminded of a world different from that of their daily lives.

But in its essence poetry remains private, a voice of dissent. Whitman is celebrated today, but was hounded in his own time for his homosexuality. It was Yeats, a master of tender nostalgia, who prophesied most accurately the horrors of our century:

Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;

*Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.*

We are not likely to see lines so despairing, and so true, either on the New York subway or the London tubes.

*Flood-tide below me! I see
you face to face!*

*Clouds of the west — sun
there half an hour high — I see
you also face to face.*

I

extravaganza last Tuesday was ambitious. *Espana*, Friday's excursion into the Queen Elizabeth Hall, was truly madly and deeply audacious. Here was a medieval medley, a romantic piano recital and a contemporary oratorio concert all in one.

Considering that both these evenings are celebrating the Columbus anniversary, we waited a long time for the first direct link. That came here from Philip Pickett and the New London Consort, who performed a selection from the *Cancionero de la Columbia*: the superbly varied late 15th century song collection found in the library of the great explorer's illegitimate son.

Pickett and his spirited team of instrumentalists and singers were surely correct to emphasise how, in these songs of love, politics and religion, the division between "art" and "street" music is nearly undetectable. Strait-laced sacred polyphony was threaded into sensuous harp or lute improvisations, and thence into languorous or satirical solos, sung with a freedom that would have graced any folk club.

Perhaps the instrumental interludes had a few too many anachronistic hints of flamenco. But if one could question the historical veracity, one could not deny the most important achievement: that the dusty parchments which lie like reliefs in the dark interior of Seville Cathedral had been brought gloriously to life, and that another window had been opened on the extraordinary patchwork that is Spanish history.

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The Times invites theatre-lovers to take their places in a select circle, with two tickets for the price of one

Put some drama back in your life

Today, *The Times* in conjunction with the Society of West End Theatre and the Theatrical Management Association (representing regional theatres), is offering readers two theatre tickets for the price of one, at any one of more than 200 productions around the country.

Hayley and Juliet Mills in *Noel Coward's Fallen Angel* at Brighton's Theatre Royal and elsewhere. Maureen Lipman in *Neil Simon's new play Lost in Yonkers* on tour. Pauline Collins in *Sharmaine Macdonald's new play*

ENGLAND

Bognor: *Newbury: Watermill Theatre* (0655 4604) Oct 5-31. *The Crucible of Blood*, a Sherlock Holmes mystery by Paul Giovanni

Bilhampton Forum Theatre (0642 552663) W/C Oct 5. *School for Scandal* by R.B. Sheridan. W/C Oct 12. *Syd Lawrence Orchestra* (Thurs., Sat., Sun). Linda Eusden Laughter Show (Thurs.). Band of H.M. Royal Marines (Sat.). W/C Oct 19. *Pension Fund's Special Delivery*. W/C Oct 26. *Father Angels* by Noel Coward with Hayley and Juliet Mills

Birmingham: Birmingham Rep (021 356 4455) Oct 5-31. *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck, adapted by Frank Gallo

Bolton: Octagon Theatre (0204 206611) Oct 5-31. *A Taste of Honey* by Shelagh Delaney with Sally Whittaker and Nick Conway

Bracknell: Wilde Theatre (0344 484123) W/C Oct 5. *A Chronos of Disgrace* by Alan Ayckbourn. W/C Oct 12. *Talking Pictures* — Go West! Tues., Clifford Henry Cliffs. *Morons Out!* (Wed.). Union Dance Company (Thur.). W/C Oct 19. *The Rivals* by R.B. Sheridan

Bradford: Alhambra Theatre (0273 752000) W/C Oct 5. *Lost in Yonkers* by Neil Simon with Maureen Lipman. W/C Oct 12. *West Side Story*. W/C Oct 19. *Ramble Dances* Company. W/C Oct 26. Northern Ballet Theatre — Swan Lake

Brighton: Garrick Arts Centre (0273 658561) W/C Oct 5. *Snarling Beasts — Punch and Judy (The Real Story)* (Fri.). Roy Harper (Fri.). W/C Oct 12. *Carnival Music* (Mon., Ra Ra Zoo Wed.). Royal National Theatre — *Billy Liar* by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall (Mon.-Wed.). *Bent* (Mon.) starring Miles and Miller with Jim Tavaré (Thurs.)

Crawley: The Hawth (0293 556356) W/C Oct 12. *Death and the Maiden* by Ariel Dorfman. W/C Oct 20. *An Evening with Gary Lineker*

Croydon: Ashcroft Theatre (081 688 9291) W/C Oct 5. *The House of Stairs* by Ruth Kendal with Virginia Stride. W/C Oct 12. *Run for Your Wife* by Ray Cooney with Trevor Nunn

Derby: Derby Playhouse (0332 363275) Oct 5-17. *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller. W/C Oct 19. amateur production

Exeter: Northcott Theatre (0392 54535) W/C Oct 5. *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Christopher Sergel, based on the novel by Harper Lee. W/C Oct 12. *Dead Man's Hat* by Charles Way. W/C Oct 19. English National Ballet

Farnham: Redgrave Theatre (0252 715301) Oct 5-11. *The Comedy of Errors* by William Shakespeare

Harlow: The Playhouse (0279 431945) W/C Oct 5. *Martin Taylor's (Wed.)* Ken Dodd (Thurs.). W/C Oct 12. *The Rivals* by R.B. Sheridan. W/C Oct 19. *Much Ado About Nothing* by William Shakespeare. W/C Oct 26. *Inspector Calls* by J.B. Priestley

Hull: Derby Playhouse (0332 363275) Oct 5-17. *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller. W/C Oct 19. amateur production

Leeds: Northern Theatre (0392 54535) W/C Oct 5. *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Christopher Sergel, based on the novel by Harper Lee. W/C Oct 12. *Dead Man's Hat* by Charles Way. W/C Oct 19. English National Ballet

Newcastle-under-Lyme: New Victoria Theatre (0782 717962) W/C Oct 5 and W/C Oct 19. *The Potters*, a new production of the TV's famous documentary. W/C Oct 12. *Comedy of Errors* by William Shakespeare. W/C Oct 20. *Henry VIII* by Alan Ayckbourn

Nottingham: Playhouse (0703 419419) Oct 5-17. *Grace Plots* by David Kane with Adrian Edmonson and John Gordon Sinclair. W/C Oct 26. *Match with Myself* (Mon.). *Wim Vandebeybus* (Wed.). The Cholmondeley (Thurs.). Small Acts (Sat.)

Nottingham: Theatre Royal (0602 325353) Oct 5-12. *A Slice of Saturday Night* by the Heather Brothers

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Long is the way when winter sets in

For sheer cosiness, elegance and usefulness, the long coat is sweeping its way back, predicts Brenda Polan

Hardy Arne's famous remark that people no longer wear hats, they have caps instead, was recently topped by the editor of the *Sunday Express*, Eve Pollard, when, on leaving a grand and bare-shouldered event, she was asked if she had a coat. "No," she replied, beady eyeing the yawning, coin-clutching queue for the cloakroom. "I have a driver." Those who had mistakenly assumed that a limousine purring expectantly at the kerbside had more to do with status than anything else hastily revised their opinions.

In just the same way that British Rail is inadequately prepared for snow, British hotels, restaurants, museums, galleries, theatres and offices are not quite up to the demands of serious outerwear. In countries which take winter seriously such as Russia, Switzerland and Scandinavia, there are large, well-organised and well-guarded, free cloakrooms. In Britain the safest, quickest and cheapest option is usually to sit on your damp coat. Women old enough to have been fashion-conscious in the 1970s have rueful memories of shrugging off maxi-coats collapsing bulkily to dusty floors, there to be crushed underfoot by waiters, children and muddy-pawed pets seeking something soft to cosy up to.

Yet the long, long coat looks so dramatic when its wearer is standing up or striding through a wintry landscape that it is impossible to believe that its return this winter will be much resisted. It is a glamorous garment for several reasons: in a half-way decent fabric it looks expensive, elegant and grown-up; it covers up all the bitty, indecisive morning compromises in terms of sweaters and skirts or trousers; it conjures up romantic images from the underheated past when layers of clothing were the best defence against bitter cold.

Originally, the overcoat was an exclusively male garment, developed in the 18th century to keep the coachman from shivering to death up on his box. It was known as the box coat and public coaches carried spares to offer passengers riding outside. The armes of Europe, weary of campaigning with just a draughty cloak to wrap around their gaudy uniforms, were quick to appropriate it, as were travelling and sporting gentlemen in Britain and on the continent. Women did not start to feel the benefit of a snug buttoned-up overcoat until the end of the century and it only really became established as part of the days the coat was often worn over a



Snappy: Jackie Kennedy's short, sharp boxy coats (above) set a style for the 1960s, which lasted until it was swept away by the all-enveloping romance of *Doctor Zhivago* and the following hippies. Fashion notwithstanding, the Sixties look has endured in some—notably Royal—quarters ever since (left)

fashionable female wardrobe in the 1840s when, retaining the cuffed shoulders of the coachman's coat, it was fitted to the hourglass shape of the crinoline.

Thereafter, the female overcoat was entirely the victim of fashion's whim, adhering closely to the currently desirable silhouette. It was engineered to encompass the bustle, to cling narrowly over the flapper's bustless, hipless frame and, padded and gored, to sweep dramatically over the contours of the New Look. The 1960s coat was merely the high, bust-darted minidress in a heavier fabric. It looked best on Jackie Kennedy, and the Queen still refuses to relinquish it.

The current coat revival favours three distinct, traditional styles: the military greatcoat, the fur of velvet-trimmed redingotes and the spacious raglan which owes its full, easy line to the eponymous Commander of Britain's forces in the Crimea and his insistence on comfort and manoeuvrability. Irresistibly, the high-waisted military-type greatcoats, which also come in glossy leather this autumn, sum up Garbo as Queen Christina and Julie Christie in *Doctor Zhivago*, the film which triggered the last major coat revival. In those days the coat was often worn over a

miniskirt and high, highly polished boots. The new version is intended to be worn over the new long skirt and the skinny sweater or fitting jacket which goes with it. The boots are *fin de siècle* ankle-hugging jobs with a small study heel.

The softer redingote, less strict with fewer tabs and brass buttons, is semi-fitted, a matter of clever darts rather than serious seams, with a flaring skirt and, often, velvet or fur trim. Real fur is creeping back on collars and cuffs, a remarkable renaissance for a material whose obituary, in Britain at least, was written in the 1980s. But most of the trim on this season's coats is fake fur, leopard-spotted for preference. The best-value version, the one for which most of London's fashion editors have their names down, is the Whistles redingote (£285 from Whistles, St Christopher's Place, London W1 and branches).

The raglan varies in capaciousness but the greater the yardage the greater the sense of luxury. Some of the best of these come from traditional coat-makers such as Aquascutum but Nicole Farhi's huge fur-trimmed coat is perhaps the most spectacular. The big loose coats sit well over trousers as well as

skirts and efficiently double as an extra counterpane in other people's icy country houses.

The cosiness factor should not be overlooked. There's a sort of psychological comfort to be derived from hugging yards of soft wool or cashmere around oneself which no down-filled parka and thermal leggings can supply. But when it comes to agility, to putting it on and forgetting it, to bundling it up and stuffing it under the cinema seat, the mid-thigh length parkas that were introduced last winter are unbeatable. The shops are full of repeats this winter.

The coat which the seriously fashionable will be mothballing this winter is the swingback short coat, popular for the past couple of years, which was designed to partner leggings, ski-pants or a very short skirt. Its proportions are entirely wrong for the long skirt, although the thrifty among us are convinced it still looks fine over any kind of trouser. Those who invested in a brightly coloured swirlly number will find that it and the new masculine-cut dark trouser suit make an eye-catching and, with good ankle-boots, warm combination. Warmth, for those of us who have to leg it back to the parking meter, can sometimes seem more important than glamour.



Traditional class: the Whistles redingote, one of three distinct styles back in fashion this year

Matthew Parris wonders what conclusions to draw from the way party conference delegates dress

Where the only thing hot is the air

To find some key trend-setting fashion pointers for the autumn, take a round ticket to the three party conferences. Whatever delegates are wearing is — you may rely on it — out.

How do I know that T-shirts with printed slogans were strictly for the 1980s? Because Liberal Democrats were going crazy for them in Harrogate

three weeks ago. Where can we be sure that those with chic little *feminazi* blazers in scarlet, with power-padded shoulders, are passé? Because Labour women were still wearing them in Blackpool last week. When do we pronounce the double-breasted suit and Manhattan haircut definitely dead? When we see it on Young Conservatives in Brighton this week.

Yet, if a glance at what people are wearing at Harrogate, Blackpool and Brighton this year tells us what to avoid, it also tells us something about the ideological tides and social undercurrents within the parties themselves.

Take the Liberal Democrats. A year ago, suits, silk ties and mobile telephones made a tentative appearance even among Liberals the last of the three parties to succumb. In 1991, everybody noticed the disappearance of the stereotyped Liberal of the clichés: shorts-and-sandals, trainers-and-Parkas, beards, woolly hats, embroidered smocks. Third party politics of the nutty kind, we concluded, must be disappearing too. Paddy Ashdown was hooked on Autocue; Simon Hughes had buried his yellow Lyra cycling shorts, and Liberal Democrats were ready for government. Bye bye, yoghurt eaters, we cried.

Too soon. I have disturbing news from Harrogate 1992. Beards are back. Five, five



pairs of sandals were spotted, all of them worn with socks. And on three successive days there were sightings of shorts in the Yorkshire drizzle. One big election disappointment, we conclude, and liberalism is reaching back for the comforts of its childhood. The nursery favourites: teddy bears and animal rights homespun policies and home-knitted jerseys. Some of this was a reversion to type. But the loony element has been reinforced by new blood from the Green party, which effectively died at its conference this year. Did you see the green folk at Wolverhampton? Scattered, now, to the four winds, some of the smocks have blown in among the Lib-Dem suits. The Green diaspora begins.

The signals from Blackpool last week were even more confusing. If a glance at the political pages of this newspaper suggests a government in shambles, and an Opposition storming confidently towards an open goal, style

watching at the Labour conference tells a different story. Style-watching reveals a party with an identity crisis.

The suits were there, certainly: dark suits, oversized *a la Paul Boateng*, and ties of a type best described as muted-floral or tasteless-abstract. But although last year the "yuppie" seemed to carry all before it, this year other, rival, self-images were muscled their way back into the Winter Gardens. Among the more style-conscious young men, a sprinkling of button-up silk shirts (no tie) was visible. But

Disturbing news from Harrogate. 1992. Beards are back. Five, five pairs of sandals were spotted, all worn with socks

ushers. In years gone by, the subliminal message behind such outfit was "Dare to fancy me". But this year, Follies women rubbed padded shoulders with an army of the Earrings. These women have short hair, and such enormous earrings that in later years they will look like Hula tribeswomen, with grotesquely distended lobes. This is a look which says "Fancy me, and I'll kick you where it hurts."

Contrast this with our rising Tory woman, Virginia Bottomley's tasteless twits with just that hint of coquettishness are saying: "Fancy me and, now I've got your attention, here are my views on GP funding."

We can guess the prevailing styles among the Tory platform party at Brighton this week. But I have a theory which the week ahead in Brighton should enable me to test. I have detected a *prima facie* correlation between the holding of sceptical views on the Maastricht moves towards monetary union, and the wearing of boldly coloured socks. Red socks, in particular, often accompany a hostile attitude to Brussels.

Europhiles tend to wear grey or pastel coloured socks — Ted Heath, for instance, has a predilection for very pale blue ones. Nicholas Soames's are pale yellow. It can be no coincidence that these two colours make up the European flag of yellow stars on a blue background. Can you imagine Douglas Hurd in scarlet socks? Of course not.

ASTROLOGY AND THE HEAVENLY CONSTELLATIONS

EHRMAN TAPESTRY



Jamie and Jessi Seaton, the well-known knitwear designers, felt inspired by a Dürer engraving of medieval star maps to turn their hand to needlework. The result is a stunning tapestry kit cushion in smouldering colours set on a deep charcoal background. In the bottom corner sits Azophi Arabis, one of the greatest of the early astronomers, with the globe in his hands. Above are ranged familiar symbols from the Zodiac and the astral configurations. Burnt sienna and fox red, cinnamon, mahogany and chestnut browns, taupe, gold and cadmium yellow are mixed with amethyst, azure blue, spruce, cherry and frosted white, and glow against the midnight sky. The geometric, outer border is stitched in shades of gold and deep rose pink.

Measuring 16" x 16" the design is printed in full colour on 12 holes to the inch canvas, 100% pure wool from the Appleton range is used and the design can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £38.50 including postage and packing, and comes complete with wool, canvas, needle and instructions. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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Jackson's Romanian appeal

The people of Bucharest had seen nothing like it as rock's fey superstar descended.

Nicholas Watt reports on a city in shock

When Michael Jackson's promoter suggested a charity concert in Romania, Jackson is said to have asked: "Where's Romania?" After a quick tutorial encompassing Transylvania and Dracula, MJ, as his PR team insist on calling him, jumped at the idea. *"Thriller,"* his single in which dancing skeletons take to the stage, would be ideal.

Jackson's Romanian fans don't really care what persuaded him to include Bucharest in his European "Dangerous" tour, but the country's opposition Democratic Convention responded in kind with a declaration saying they had never heard of Michael Jackson and didn't care about him. *Evenimentul Zilei*, the country's largest selling newspaper, was besieged with calls saying that people should not vote for the opposition.

Bucharest's faded elegance hardly matches the Michael Jackson image but the luxurious Snagov palace, one of Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's favourite haunts, does. Before Jackson arrived, the palace was briefly notorious when the pair escaped there by helicopter as they were hounded out of Bucharest days before being executed. Last week Jackson stayed for four days in Snagov, which is surrounded by huge meadows and a lake which has a church in the middle. Road blocks for miles around kept curious fans at bay and absolute peace was guaranteed when Ceausescu stayed there he was once so irritated by the noise of chickens and dogs that he ordered they be banished from the area.

Mihai Radu, a Romanian journalist, said: "Michael Jackson will have been very comfortable. There is a swimming pool and every luxury you can possibly imagine. It is very picturesque. It's a paradise."

Jackson's entourage of 350—including his crew, beauticians and burly bodyguards—had 16 cooks who prepared food flown out specially from western Europe. Lavatories and security guards were flown in. But some of his crew appeared distinctly unimpressed by Bucharest. Greg Phillinganes, the band's keyboard player, moaned as he arrived at the airport, which looks like a permanent building site. He refused to pay for a visa and grumbled with other members of the band as he waited nearly an hour for his bag-

gage to appear on the airport's one creaky conveyor belt.

But Jennifer Batten, the spiky-haired lead guitarist, was delighted with Romania. "Hey man, it's wild out here. It's like coming to Mars. I've never been to Eastern Europe before and it beats working at Burger King." At a party for the crew in a restaurant outside Bucharest she wandered round with a video recorder filming traditional Romanian dancing.

The 65,000 who turned up for the concert could not fail to be impressed by Jackson. Bucharest had never seen a show like it before.

Marcel Avram, Jackson's Romanian-born promoter, said: "The logistics of staging the concert were very difficult because Bucharest has never had a concert like this before. We transported the band's equipment in two 130-ton Antonov planes. The set for the stage was driven out in 23 trucks with ten fork-lift trucks.

Everything came from abroad

except the manpower that built the stage."

Romanian electricity is so unreliable that Mr Avram brought three generators. "I love Romania but the electricity is not so good," he said. "Two of the generators were for the show and the other was for the catering."

In a country starved of outside culture for so long under Ceausescu's dictatorship, the concert was their first real taste of western pop music. Romanians were so touched that Jackson should have chosen their country for the east European leg of his "Dangerous" tour that political leaders clapped their way through the concert.

Romanian youngsters have so taken to Jackson that *Evenimentul Zilei* founded a fan club and has devoted a page a day to him for three months. Six hundred members of the club were given free tickets for the concert. Amalia Diaconu, a 15-year-old fan, declared: "If Michael's car ran me over I would die happy."

Romania's prime minister, Theodor Stolojan, an honorary member of the fan club, said: "This has only been possible in free Romania. Having Michael Jackson in Bucharest shows that people can now express their feelings. It is like a volcano for us. People normally see the sensational side of Romania but this will show how civilised our

country is... May the force be with you Michael Jackson."

The concert fell in the middle of the two-stage presidential election and every side of the political spectrum latched on to Jackson. President Iliescu, who came first in the initial ballot but who faces another round, embraced the concert. So did his opponent, Emil Constantinescu. But other members of the opposition thought the concert a frivolity Romanians could ill afford.

Some of the footballers who used Bucharest's national soccer stadium, where Jackson played, were not amused by the concert. The Dynamo club was meant to have played in a European Cup match on the day of the concert last Thursday but was promptly told to play elsewhere because the government, which owns the stadium, wanted to host Jackson. No star can go to Romania without visiting orphans, but Jackson went one stage further. In Bucharest he launched his new charity, Heal the World, which aims to fight pollution and child abuse. Jackson also opened a playground at an orphanage built with money from the charity.

Old Bucharest hands could not help noting that the Leaganul Pentru Copii Sfanta Ecaterina orphanage is a showpiece. Built on the road to the airport it has received a considerable chunk of the foreign money pouring into Romania. One Romanian in-

volved in the Jackson tour, who wanted to remain anonymous, said: "In the old days the government showed the best. After the revolution they showed the worst and now they are back to showing the best."

Jackson, dressed in a black rimmed hat and a red striped sailor suit, kissed and cuddled babies and sang along with older children who had specially learned his lyrics. Outside, the president waited 25 minutes for the star to appear. As Jackson's towering bodyguards, wearing sunglasses, jostled around him, he was mobbed by children and cheered by fans panned in outside the orphanage and others peering down from trees and roof tops. Sheepishly holding his hand over his face, Jackson nodded awkwardly as he battled his way round the playground.

Romanian police and troops used truncheons to beat the hands of those who tried to peer over the perimeter fence. The children, who were keeping up a chorus of "Michael, Michael", were even more frustrated than the police covered the fence with black plastic bags to block their view.

Jackson's security men were equally muddled. When a party of journalists, who had been invited to cover the opening of the playground, arrived at the airport it has received a considerable chunk of the foreign money pouring into Romania. One Romanian in-

guards, Ray Arco, one of the most senior Romanians organising the concert, dressed in a multi-coloured Michael Jackson jacket, came up to explain the problem. "I know you have tickets," he said. "But the blue line drawn across the back is not thick enough."

After opening the playground Jackson took over Bucharest's newly restored Casino Theatre to put his reasons for launching Heal the World: "We have to heal our planet and we have to heal ourselves. We did not weave the web of life, we are part of the web... The life throb of ages is dancing in our blood at this moment. The environment is our extended body and the pulse of love that orchesrates the symphony of the universe is playing out its music in the deepest recesses of our souls."

After the speeches and the tours it was time for the concert. Jackson's appearance on stage was delayed until the last possible moment when the crowd had been warmed up and were left wondering if he had gone down with another of his viral infections. Beatles songs were played as the crowd cheered and waved. Then the star appeared in a shower of sparks which briefly sent the prime minister's bodyguards rushing in his direction.

The delighted fans danced and cheered—Romania had finally had a taste of the Jackson phenomenon.

Heroines are still fighting

As Kuwait goes to the polls, its women go to the barricades

Most of the 400 Islamic suffragettes attending the first election rally in Kuwait to be addressed by women were undeterred as an explosion rent the night air, sending many white-robed men ducking for cover.

Even if some of us die, we will fight to get the vote," shouted a young teacher in a black *abaya* (gown) who grabbed a microphone. "Whatever happens, I am going to try to vote on October 5."

The women, many of them dressed in chic western fashions, had already ignored a barrier separating them from male voters, some of whom looked on in horror.

Steered by their crucial role in the seven-month resistance against Iraq, Kuwaiti women have been fighting a spirited campaign against the refusal of the ruling Al-Sabah family to allow them to participate in today's poll, the first since parliament was dissolved in 1986.

They have already secured the backing of Lawrence Eagleburger, the acting American secretary of state, who has voiced Washington's exasperation that the allied liberation of Kuwait by a coalition in which women played an important role did not help secure the emirates women the vote.

Fundamentalists have vowed violent opposition to the women, who, if they succeed in pushing their demand for the franchise through the new 50-seat parliament, would be alone among their sisters in the Gulf Arab states. They argue that even in revolutionary Iran women have the right to vote and to be elected.

As well as angering the Americans and the British, the emir's decision to snub Kuwaiti women lacks popular support. An opinion poll in Kuwait's *Arab Times* found that 57 per cent of Kuwaiti men favoured women being granted the vote and a 35 per cent of women wanted it.

Many male voters admit shame over the ban after the bravery shown by women during the occupation. Thousands of women were tortured and raped but they still struggled weapons and codes and ran secret hospitals in cellars.

The campaign for women's votes began last spring when registration for today's vote opened. The emir, under strong pressure to resist the campaign from neighbouring Saudi Arabia, where women

may not even drive, has tried to avoid making concessions. But he has been forced to admit that the issue may come before the new parliament and if a majority should vote in favour, Western diplomats believe he will have to give in.

The women are headed by a formidable Arab, Emeline Pankhurst, Mrs Alia Al-Sultan, mother of five children, grandmother, prominent clinical psychiatrist and member of one of the emir's leading families. Like other women present she did not flinch at the blast—apparently from a home-made device.

What is humiliating is that I am treated as a second class citizen," she said. "After what women went through in the war and occupation many are no longer willing to tolerate such a scandal."

Although the campaign has distant echoes of the one that eventually won British women the vote, it is more discreet. The well-heeled women of Kuwait have mounted protests outside electoral offices in fleets of Mercedes and BMWs.

One was led by Luwa Al-Mullah, a doctor of philosophy and successful estate agent. "At the last election, in 1985 we had to sit outside the election tents and listen to the speeches on our FM radios. This time we are insisting that we are going to play a part," she said.

Kuwaiti women, long-noted for their business and administrative acumen, are not totally oppressed although they find it difficult to secure accommodation if they are single or married to foreigners. They are permitted to drive, to own businesses and to hold lesser ranks in government ministries. They can choose whether or not to wear the Islamic veil. They also have equal education opportunities and their exam results consistently show them more able than Kuwaiti men, who are widely regarded in the Arab world as both lazy and pampered.

"Many of our men are cowards who run away during the invasion and even our government sat it out in the luxury of a Saudi hotel while we were here doing our best to fight for Kuwait," said another woman, who asked not to be identified.

Seeing me taking notes a nearby woman attending the historic rally remarked acidly: "Did you Westerners liberate all of Kuwait, or just its menfolk?"

CHRISTOPHER WALKER



Star struck: Romanian orphans meet Michael Jackson at the opening of a showpiece playground

In or out?



Every school now has to face up to the decision of whether to opt out.

A special 24-page colour pull-out in this week's TES examines the pros and cons of grant maintained status.

TES

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
80p Every Friday

The panther turns grey

They certainly had a way with titles. *Seize the Time, Soul on Ice, Soledad Brother, Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver, George Jackson*, leaders of America's black consciousness movement in the 1960s packed a literary as well as an actual punch. Their tales of trial and endurance are classics of their time and their authors have become icons.

Bobby Seale is one of the movement's few prominent survivors, and is keenly aware of his legendary status. "I'm more or less a history continuum," he told an audience in London last week.

Seize the Time, Mr Seale's account of the Black Panther movement, has just been reissued after a gap of 22 years, and its author is in London to help British Panthers galvanise black youth in this country into a radical movement. The British version of the movement (now moribund in America) was established this year "to fight racism and advance the black struggle", styling itself as a democratic body concerned with sexual equality and "raising the consciousness of black people as to their history and struggle".

Mr Seale remains an inspirational figure. He has aged, of course, and at 55, is now an almost portly figure, with greying hair and glasses. But the fire that was lit in 1962, when he first heard the late Malcolm X urge racial insurrection, still burns fiercely.

He stood trial at different times both for incitement to murder and organise riots,

eventually dropped. Today he talks of "too much dope and criminality" among black youths and voices appreciation that Britain has not succumbed to the cult of the gun. When he is asked by young blacks about the lessons of his struggle for modern Britain, he soars back on verbal wings to 1962, when he awoke to the revolution, or 1966, when he helped form the Panthers, or 1969, when he was in jail—even 1973, as his black Camelot was fading, when he stood for mayor of Oakland. The man who once defied white America and took on the malignant might of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI remains a consummate showman, who appreciates more than most the importance of myth in moving a people off its knees.

Modern America, seen from a black perspective, could certainly do with a little myth-making. Mr Seale looks back to Martin Luther King, Huey P. Newton, Malcolm X, George Jackson, Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver. Who can he look to now? David Dinkins, the mayor of New York, who was once chased away from a riot after sending in the police and later staged a return wearing a Malcolm X baseball cap; Louis Farrakhan, of the Nation of Islam, who refers to New York as "Hymie Town"; Jesse Jackson, who had a dream all right, but mainly that he should become president.

Mr Seale said there were now 200 black mayors in America and 10,000 other black elected politicians or



Consummate showman: Bobby Seale in London — "I'm more or less a history continuum," he told his audience

them ain't worth shit." He knew only too well the horrors of the recent race riots in Los Angeles, with their grim intimations that nothing much has changed. He was also aware of the growth of interracial feuding between blacks and other minorities: Indians, Pakistanis, Sikhs, Vietnamese, Koreans and Hispanics were now crowding into "black" areas, he said, and, in many cases, taking over black businesses.

"But I am against blacks who kill young Asians. When they do that, they are stooping to the same level as the Ku Klux Klan or skinheads [are European reference], and I say to them, 'if you stoop to that level don't call me'."

Mr Seale was never a segregationist and he was always willing to form coalitions with other "progressive" organisa-

tions. Yippies. But the essence of the Black Panthers was their unilateral declaration of independence—a declaration taken, ironically, from America's founding fathers. In the 1990s, Mr Seale, struggling to comprehend the black establishment's embrace of "white" values, has become, perhaps, almost a moderate.

Mr Seale urges people, of every colour, to be ready to defend themselves against state violence and racial prejudice. "If you stand your ground, at the end of the day you're cool. Yet he does not advocate violence. Even in the 1960s, when he was often a walking arsenal, he was making a point, he says, not trying to kill policemen. In 1990s Britain, it is organisation and aspiration that he says will win.

"I don't ask young Panthers to take up guns," he says. "We already fought that fight. What we advocate is power to all the people. Racism is stupid. It is contingent upon a lot of dumb myth. To believe in racism is to believe that the universe has stopped."

Oddly, this is Mr Seale's first visit to Britain and he does not pretend to understand fully the particular nuances of UK race relations. All he can do is tell his story—as he does 30 or 40 times a year in America—and try to relate his celebrated experience to the lives of contemporary blacks throughout the world. To this end, he has even updated his vocabulary. In the new introduction to *Seize the Time*, he refers to establishing "civil and human rights for all, including the right to an ecologically balanced environment".

So Bobby Seale is worried about the ozone layer. It is a sign of the times and a last curtain call, perhaps, for an old troubadour struggling to keep his performance fresh. What must be clear to all is that Mr Seale was seized and held by his own time long ago, when he was shackled in that Chicago courtroom and stood there three days a self-appointed symbol of oppression.

WALTER ELLIS

CORRECTION
The photograph accompanying the article "A sad end to terms of trial" (September 25) was of Michael Richardson, director of continuing education at Madingley Hall, Cambridge, and not as stated, of Nine Bishopsgate, London EC2.

EDUCATION TIMES

Too clever by half

British pride in the rigour of university selection might be misplaced, Peter Scott believes

Never mind the width, feel the quality — the clichéd sales patter could well once have been a motto for Britain's universities and colleges. They admitted fewer students than across the Channel and far fewer than across the Atlantic but the "survival rate", to adopt policy-speak, of those they did admit was much higher. Recent figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris show this is still true, up to a point. In Italy fewer than a third complete their degrees. Here more than nine out of ten are successful.

This characteristic of British higher education was always seen as its special strength. Money was not wasted on students who dropped out. Although our universities and colleges admitted barely more than half the number enrolled in France or Germany, Britain produced almost as many graduates. Our universities retained a scholarly atmosphere long since abandoned in the rest of Europe and the United States and provided a high-quality student experience.

Today many people recognise that this contrast between British and foreign patterns was always overdrawn, that a tough-selection, low-wastage policy cannot be sustained on the edge of the 21st century and that it was probably a weakness, anyway.

The OECD's comparison of survival rates shows Britain's 94 per cent is no longer exceptional. The Swedes manage an implausible 109 per cent — a quirk of statistical categories rather than another example of Swedish efficiency. But the Dutch, with 87 per cent, are not far behind us. Even in Germany, so often seen as the archetypal land of the wandering (and ageing) student, four out of five manage to graduate. The true division is not between Britain and everyone else but between northern and southern Europe.

Nor is low wastage necessarily evidence that academic standards are high. The president of one of Paris's many



Looking ahead: entrenched views on standards will have to change with the expansion of higher education

universities told me recently that he assured academic quality by ensuring that a large number of students "fail" at the end of their first year.

British universities, in contrast, cannot shed marginal students in this brutal way.

Even British higher education's elitism, love it or hate it, is much exaggerated. Every country has its pocket of highly selective institutions — the "Ivy League" in America, the grandes écoles in France (incidentally, outside the university system entirely). Admittedly they do not appear to dominate the rest of higher education as Oxbridge does here, but this domination is more psychological than actual.

Throw in our more than 500 further education colleges to balance America's community colleges, which are firmly counted as higher education, and our alleged elitism is radically reduced.

Finally, almost everything that has happened in British higher education over the past 30 years — the establishment of the new universities, the enlargement of the older ones, the promotion of the colleges of advanced technology, the creation of the polytechnics — has lowered barriers to entry. And not unimportantly. Shortly before he died, I interviewed Lord Robbins, the architect of the famous 1963 report for ever

associated with university expansion.

I asked him why he, an old-fashioned liberal, had been so convinced expansion was necessary despite its disruptive potential, social and academic.

He replied by recalling a remark of R H Tawney, who has spent the war years in Washington: "You should never underestimate how America has benefited because so many of its people have had at least the smell of a higher education."

Many people agreed with Lord Robbins, even as they agonised about the dangers of offering students second-best — "more means worse", the war-cry of conservative opponents of expansion, turned upside down.

Britain's present lurch, therefore, towards mass higher education, to almost-open access, is not a sudden event. It is the culmination of a long revolution — but one with radical consequences. An inevitable consequence is that, if entry standards are lowered, wastage rates will rise — unless exit standards are lowered, too, which ministers half-publicly suspect is already happening. Yet, among the many performance indicators by which universities will be judged are wastage rates. If rates rise, universities will be

punished. The intention, of course, is to keep standards up; it will probably have the opposite effect.

Once universities could boast of low wastage rates because they could afford to take very few risks when admitting students — if in doubt, leave them out. In truth, of course, British wastage was always high. It happened not during higher education but at the point of entry, denying too many school-leavers even that Robins-Tawney "smell of a higher education". This premature denial of opportunity goes a long way to explain Britain's shockingly low rate of staying-on beyond the compulsory school-leaving age. Discrepancies dangerously outweigh incentives for many teenagers.

If higher education is to be opened up for good, two things have to happen. First, we must learn to live with higher wastage. After all, it is evidence of a determination to maintain academic standards, which should please conservatives, and of a desire to offer more students at least the chance to succeed, which should please liberals.

Second, we have to redefine failure. The British too often define success in terms of exclusion. We like clubs because not everyone can join and long for O levels because most pupils never took them.

To provide the necessary psychological reassurance, exclusion has to be uncompromising — no (or very few) second chances. So when students drop out at the beginning of their last years, their lost degrees are remembered and their two years in higher education forgotten.

Why should students not drop in and out of universities, benefiting from credit transfer and accumulation arrangements if they want or pick-and-mix their own higher education? Either way they might turn out to be more engaged, more active learners, than well-drilled cohorts of straight-through students. The latter, of course, will continue to dominate higher education numerically, more than ever perhaps, but more room must be found for the former. The only way is to take more risks, which means not being so frightened of failure.

The author is professor of education at Leeds University and former editor of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*.

Meet the head

Education fair helps parents choose

BRITAIN'S largest exhibition of independent schools will take place next weekend in London. Independent Education '92, organised by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* in association with the Independent Schools Information Service, will enable parents to meet headteachers and benefit from advice offered in a programme of free seminars.

With more independent schools introducing vocationally based courses, parents will be able to see the whole range of opportunities. For example, Trinity School is introducing the BTEC national diploma course in business and finance and information technology into its 1993 curriculum. Colin Ashby, the headmaster, believes this is a step that other independent schools will follow.

Other issues to be discussed include boarding, single-sex or co-educational planning for school fees, special needs schools and independent schools in London.

More than 250 independent schools will be represented at the fair, which is to be held at the Business Design Centre, in Islington, north London. The opening times are Friday, 3pm-7pm; Saturday, 10am-4pm; Sunday, 10am-4pm.

The nearest tube station is The Angel. The cost of admission is £5. A full information pack, including a timetable of seminars, an exhibitor list and details of how to get to the Business Design Centre, is available through an information

Public school celebrates the centenary of a great tradition The man who made men out of Oundle

He was described by H.G. Wells as "beyond question, the greatest man I have ever known". He is now acknowledged as one of the three great headmasters, with Arnold of Rugby and Thring of Uppingham, who shaped the English public school system.

Frederick William Sanderson took up his headship of Oundle School in September 1892, and to celebrate the centenary the school has designated Saturday "Sanderson Day". Many Old Oundelians, particularly those who remember the school in the Sanderson era (1892-1922), have been invited back for a full programme of events.

H.G. Wells was not alone in his admiration. William Walker, who wrote his *History of the Oundle Schools* in 1956, hoped his two chapters might "serve to restore the vivid colours of the original figure, and present a portrait of the greatest man this writer ever knew, Sanderson of Oundle".

What made Sanderson by far the greatest in a long line of headmasters going back to the school's foundation in 1485? Under his predecessors, the pupils had received a stereotyped classical education, but in 1892 the school's governing body, the Most Worshipful Company of Grocers, appointed him to transform Oundle.

In addition to classical tuition, he was to provide a modern side in languages, science and engineering. So began the present day tradition of releasing pupils from academic studies to pursue practical work in the school workshops: creating a whole generation of "chalk and talk" man-classrooms, he

links with commerce and industry are to be re-forged in 1992, with the appointment of an "industrial fellow" who will work with the head of design technology to develop project work in partnership with industrial companies. To fund this appointment and to commemorate this centenary, Oundle is setting up the Sanderson Trust.

In an obituary which appeared as the front-page lead in *The Times Educational*

Supplement dated June 24, 1922, the second master described Sanderson as a super-engineer. "It was this grasp of the concrete that gave him such an insight into the mind of the average English boy, with whom the concrete, the actual thing, and not the abstract idea is the sparking point of interest."

The duty he imposed on his staff was to find out what interested each boy, to make it "creative" and to give every pupil a sense of mastery over something.

Sanderson was no "chalk

and talk" man-classrooms, he

ROGER EAMES

• Roger Eames is communications

Noble exploits of the round square

Twenty-five years ago, Gordonstoun inspired the name for a living memorial to the ideals of Kurt Hahn

Against the stunning red and gold backdrop of a Canadian autumn, a former king, an English peer and two German princes met with heads of schools from all over the world at the weekend to discuss the future of what must be one of the most extraordinary associations of schools.

The members would not be entirely surprised if few people had heard of them, and certainly their title takes some explaining. The Round Square Conference, now celebrating its 25th anniversary, was formed at Gordonstoun school a year after the 80th birthday of Kurt Hahn, founder of Salem and Gordonstoun Outward Bound and the United World Colleges.

The five underlying principles of Round Square are outdoor adventure, service, education for democracy, international understanding and environmental conservation.

The RSC now has 27 member schools in nine countries on five continents. It arranges school exchanges and aid projects worldwide.

More than 200 delegates,

number of students each year for periods from a month to a term. The RSC also undertakes some ambitious foreign aid programmes. Girls from Cobham Hall School, in Kent, helped to rebuild a water system for classrooms and community centres in India which encircles a lawn.

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The idea for a loose association of schools that embraced the Hahn ideal of educating the whole child in body as well as mind, and to accept the need to serve others, came from the then King Constantine of Greece, who slipped out of his country without telling his prime minister to attend the 1966 birthday meeting at Schloss Salem. Dr Hahn's first school in Germany, "The idea was created in silence, so I thought maybe it was not such a good idea after all," says the king, who was overthrown in a military coup in 1967, "but the others said they wanted to think about it. Dr Hahn said that we could go ahead but that it should not be called the Hahn Association."

The group met again the following year at Gordonstoun — without King Constantine. "I had some problems at home," he says. The meeting was chaired by Jocelyn Wintrop Young, one of the two original pupils who came to Gordonstoun with Dr Hahn from Salem in 1933, the year before the then Prince Philip joined the school.

Looking out of the window at Gordonstoun, Mr Wintrop Young, who had been headmaster of the school for 25 years, said: "We do not want to meet in conference centres or hotels but in schools during term time, not in the holidays when they are bare and echoing," says Ann West, the deputy head of Cobham Hall, in Kent, and deputy director of the RSC.

Another of the requirements of RSC membership is that schools involve their students in the running of schools.

After last year's conference in Delhi, it was agreed that students would also play a major part in the organisation of conferences. More than half the delegates in Canada at the weekend were students.

DAVID TYTLER



Home: the main block at Gordonstoun

students, teachers, heads and governors attended this year's conference at Bishop's College School in Lennoxville, Quebec, representing schools in Australia, Canada, England, Germany, India, Kenya, Scotland, Switzerland and the US. Constantine is the active chairman, and has no doubts about the value of the RSC. "One can hardly wake up in the morning without seeing major changes have taken place in the world. By going to other countries our students can help to eliminate misunderstandings about how other people live, which will help them to avoid some of the mistakes previous generations have made."

Member schools exchange a

key decision: To be in or Out.

This Friday 9th October, *The TES*

looks at the issues in our *School Management Update* magazine.

We assess how either option will affect your school, what the impact will be on teachers and governors and what is involved in running a grant maintained school without local council back-up.

So, whether you are opting out or staying with the local authority, it will provide vital information, analysis and case studies of schools that are under

their own management.

Whichever you decide to do, make sure that you

read *The Times Educational Supplement* first.

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Why schools are opting out
Schools given alternative to opting out

IN, OUT, IN, OUT, WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

Every school will now be facing a key decision: To be in or Out.

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EDUCATION

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POSTS

THE LONDON INSTITUTE
HEAD OF COLLEGE

Initial salary circa £50,000

As a result of promotion and retirement, candidates are now sought for these two important posts at:

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The London Institute is the largest centre for art and design education in Europe, with an annual budget of over £40m and assets exceeding £100m. It embraces some of the most prestigious colleges in the world where these subjects may be studied. It has key ambitions to continue to develop and influence the direction and purpose of education and training worldwide.

Two additional members are now sought to strengthen the Corporate Management Team. Applicants may come from any background and discipline but should have proven managerial experience and be capable of providing academic leadership and strategic direction for these Colleges.

Further details are available from:
Andrea Puddefoot, The London Institute,
388-396 Oxford Street, London W1R 1FE
Telephone: 071-491 8533 ext. 247

THE LONDON INSTITUTE HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

HABERDASHERS' MONMOUTH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The School is an independent day and boarding school, with an established record of academic excellence.

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will fall vacant on September 1st 1993. The school has approximately 620 girls aged 7 - 18 years, and is generously endowed by the William Jones Foundation and administered by the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers', Haberdashers' Hall, Staining Lane, London EC2V 7DD, to whom applications should be sent by 20th October 1992.

EDUCATION

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Monday 14 - Thursday 17 December 1992 at 2.00pm
A series of four lectures for school pupils, aged 11-14 years, will be held at The Royal College of Surgeons. The lectures, on 14, 15, 16 and 17 December inclusive, given by eminent consultants in the field of orthopaedic surgery and general surgery, the lectures are a means of introducing young people to the practice of medicine, to the importance of research in medicine, and to the contribution of medicine as a career.

Each lecture begins at 2.00pm and is followed at 4.00pm by tea. All lectures are free of charge, but admission by ticket only.

Monday 14 December 1992

TALK AND TELL OR TELL A PELLY - THE FUTURE OF DENTISTRY

Professor Sir Donald Harrison, Professor of Surgery

Wednesday 16 December 1992

CARING FOR CHILDREN IN THE HOME

Dr Col Professor J M Ryan, Professor of Surgery

Thursday 17 December 1992

'SO YOU WANT TO BE A SURGEON?

Mr A W L Lunn, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

Enquiries and applications should be directed to the Secretary

The Education Department
The Royal College of Surgeons of England
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Tel: 071-865 3074 ext 409/1/2/3/4/5/6/7

Closing date for applications for tickets: Monday 30 November 1992

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

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LONDON EC2Y 8BB**

GSA Day School for 650 girls 7-18 years. The school has a modern, fully-equipped, building on the splendid Barbican site.

Scholarships (including music) and Assisted Places are available.

Applications for entry at 7+ and 11+ in September 1993 should reach the school by 1st December 1992.

Applications for sixth form places are required by 15th December 1992.

OPEN DAYS: Tuesday 6th October
Wednesday 18th October
6th FORM EVENING: Wednesday 14th October

Further details and prospectus from the Admissions Secretary.
Telephone: 071-626 0841.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
U.S.A.
THOURON AWARDS

Under the foundation of Sir John Thouron, the first Thouron awards, applications are invited

before 9th November 1992, from interested candidates for TEN AWARDS of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, USA, each worth £1,000 per annum for one year from 1 September,

1993, of the postgraduate level. In any relevant department of study at the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, USA.

Prospective applicants should send a statement (240 words) and references to the Registrar (Thouron Award), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QH

Enquiries and applications should be directed to the Secretary

The Royal College of Surgeons of England
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields

Tel: 071-865 3074 ext 409/1/2/3/4/5/6/7

Closing date for applications for tickets: Monday 30 November 1992

Applications are invited for the above post to start as soon as possible tenable until October 1996. The project will involve the development and application of mathematical theories for the study of nonlinear systems in the frequency domain. This will require a knowledge of functional analysis, differential topology and complex function theory in higher dimensions. The appointee will be working in the stimulating environment of a '5' rated Department and be at the leading edge of nonlinear systems theory.

Applicants should have, or soon be finishing a PhD in mathematics or mathematical control theory or a related field. Starting salary within £14,359 - £15,688 pa (under review).

Further particulars from Director of Personnel Services, The University of Sheffield, P.O. Box 594, Firth Court, Western Bank, Sheffield S10 2JH. Tel: 0742 765856 ext 4144 (0742 824144 outside office hours), to whom applications, including a full CV and the names/addresses of two referees (two copies of all documents), should be sent by 2 November 1992. Ref: R203.

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THE ALICE OTTLEY SCHOOL
BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar, who is also Secretary to the School Council, at this independent day school for 700 girls, to start in April 1993.

Full particulars may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Council
The Alice Ottley School
Upper Tything
Worcester WR1 1HW
(Telephone 0905-21394; Fax 0905-26564)

Closing date for applications 5th November

UNIVERSITY OF BATH
SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Physical Chemistry which will become vacant from January 1993. Candidates with a strong track record in experimental and/or theoretical physical chemistry are invited to seek further particulars about the appointment.

The School has established a strong research profile with its recent appointments at lectures and professorial level. It is intended through this appointment to maintain and improve our research profile.

Further particulars are available from Peter J Hill, Director of Personnel, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY. (tel 0225 826226; fax 0225 826559).

Informal contact may be made with Professor Malcolm Campbell (Organic Chemistry) on 0225 826556 or Professor Michael Green (Inorganic Chemistry) on 0225 826445.

The closing date for applications is 15th December 1992.

BURLEIGH COLLEGE
has a vacancy for short-hand typing and word processing tutor to start in mid-October.
Please ring Anita Goswami for further details on:
081 906 0273 or 0831 568545

FELLOWSHIPS

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

(1) Junior Research Fellow in Economics 1993-1994

The College proposes to elect to a Junior Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1993. The post is open to men and women intending to pursue research in Economics.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 13 November 1992. It is the responsibility of applicants to send their references direct to the Principal's Secretary by the same date.

(2) Junior Research Fellow in Chemistry 1993-94

The College proposes to elect to a Junior Research Fellowship, tenable for two to three years from 1 October 1993. The post is open to men and women intending to pursue research in any field of Chemistry.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, who should receive applications by 13 November 1992. It is the responsibility of applicants to send their references direct to the Principal's Secretary by the same date.

Jesus College is an equal opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Sheffield
Department of Automatic Control & Systems Engineering

FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR SYSTEMS RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for the above post to start as soon as possible tenable until October 1996. The project will involve the development and application of mathematical theories for the study of nonlinear systems in the frequency domain. This will require a knowledge of functional analysis, differential topology and complex function theory in higher dimensions. The appointee will be working in the stimulating environment of a '5' rated Department and be at the leading edge of nonlinear systems theory.

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An Equal Opportunity Employer

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester

Simon Industrial and Professional Fellowships

Applications are invited for SIMON INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL FELLOWSHIPS tenable during the academic session 1993-94. The Fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for persons employed in industry, commerce, the public service, the professions, or who are self-employed to be associated with the departments within the University. The association may be for research purposes or for developing teaching or continuing education, or for such other purposes as deemed appropriate by the awarding committee.

Stipends, where applicable, normally within the range £12,129 - £28,742 per annum according to qualifications and experience. These Fellowships are not awarded for postgraduate study. Enquiries about the scope of the Fellowships are welcomed.

Further particulars and application forms (returnable by December 1st, 1992) are obtainable from the Registrar (Academic Staffing Office), the University, Manchester M13 9PL.

Note these Fellowships should not be confused with the Simon Research Fellowships (Social Sciences) which have been advertised separately.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

LECTURESHIPS

**UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
LECTURESHIPS IN LAW**

As part of its continued programme of expansion in Law, the University invites applications for two Lectureships in Law. One post is open to candidates with a particular interest in Public International Law and the other post to candidates with interests in any areas of legal scholarship. Both posts are tenable from 1 January 1993 or from a mutually agreeable date.

Salary will be on either the Lecture A or B scale (£12,860 - £17,827 or £18,572 - £22,739 pa, pay award pending), depending upon qualifications and experience.

Application forms (returnable by 30 October 1992) and further details from the Personnel Officer, Old Schools Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, tel: 091 374 3180. Please quote ref: A157.

COURSES

Lectureship in Human Resources and Service Management

Grade A or B: £12,348 - £20,060 - £24,784
(Currently under review)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Human Resources with a special interest in Service Management with effect from 1 January 1993, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Informal enquires should be directed to Mr J Rafferty, Head of Business Studies (ext: 3321).

Further particulars are available from The Assistant Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG to whom applications, (eight copies) with a curriculum vitae including the names of three referees should be sent no later than 27 October, 1992.

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10 TELEVISION AND RADIO

LIFE & TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 5 1992

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax (73292) 6.30 BBC Breakfast News (27347211)
 9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series (r) (1215853) 9.30 The Magic of a Dartmoor Stream. Richard Philips films the wildlife of the River Lyd, close by his home on Dartmoor (r) (72327)
 10.00 News, regional news and weather (7642699) 10.05 Playdays (s) (3533560) 10.25 Jimbo and the Jet Set (r) (4492376) 10.35 Hudson & Halls. The cook meets Lorraine Chase (r) (8886211) 11.05 National News, regional news and weather (s) (6056234) 11.15 High Chaparral. Peter Sarsbrook visits the large walled garden of Edelrig Hall near Cromer in Norfolk (r) (1843672)
 12.00 News, regional news and weather (4680563) 12.05 The Last Great Adventure. This year's Tall Ships race (r) (2175259) 12.35 In the Making. Puppet maker John Wright (r) (9352211) 12.55 Regional News and weather (53026940)
 1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) Weather (36698)
 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (8023327) 1.50 Going for Gold. General knowledge quiz. With the classic Henry Kelly (s) (S0237143)
 2.15 Paradise. Western drama series (7811853) 3.00 Pot Black. Timewave. The first two quarter-finals of the pot-against-the-clock snooker competition (s) (3646124)
 3.40 Cartoon (200785) 3.50 Penny Crayon (r) (2005969) 4.00 Tea With Grandma. Puppet series (s) (7941524) 4.10 Favourite Songs. With the voices of Lauren Bacall and Bryan Adams (s) (11474910) 4.30 The Pan and the Pirates. Cartoon adventures. (Ceefax) (s) (7755533)
 5.00 Neighbours (8741105) 5.05 Blue Peter. Andrea Turner meets Bosnian refugees in Hungary. (Ceefax) (s) (48009211)
 5.35 Neighbours (r) (s) (5563)
 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. (Ceefax) Weather (178)
 6.30 Regional News Magazines (698). Northern Ireland. Neighbours 7.00 Eldorado. (Ceefax) (s) (5582)
 7.30 Watchdog. Consumer affairs series.
 8.00 On the Up. Lacklustre comedy series starring Dennis Waterman as a self-made millionaire. (Ceefax) (s) (4211)
 8.30 The Velvet Claws. Jack of All Trades. The series tracing the evolution of carnivores focuses on creatures who have turned full circle and are now vegetarian again. (Ceefax) (s) (5178). Wales: Out of a Valley
 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (8872)
 9.30 Panorama. On the eve of the Conservative party conference, investigation and analysis of important events at home and abroad (633834)



Small screen entertainment: critic Barry Norman (10.10pm)

10.10 Film 92 With Barry Norman.

CHOICE: The BBC cinema programme celebrates 21 years, most of them in the company of Barry Norman. It is often pointed out that more people watch the show, up to three times as many, as actually go to the cinema. There may be two reasons for this. One is that most films are either rubbish or at best routine and having heard Norman's dismissals there is no need to see them. The other is that the programme is an entertainment in itself. Norman is a fluent and witty performer, who may be right or wrong but always has a firm opinion and puts it over clearly. The weakness of the show is that Norman is far more respectful of the stars he interviews than the films they appear in. Michelle Pfeiffer may be beautiful and alluring but even she must have been embarrassed by the number of times Norman told her so (s) (520397). Northern Ireland: Performance. Wales: Between Ourselves

10.40 Cagney and Lacey. New York police series starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly (r) (Ceefax) (797766). Northern Ireland: 10.45 Film 92. 11.15 Cagney and Lacey

11.30 Careering Ahead. Magazine series exploring aspects of the world of job training (r) (67834). Wales: 11.25 Film 92. 11.55 (to 12.25am) Careering Ahead 12.00 Weather (6087341). Northern Ireland: (to 12.30am) Careering Ahead

BBC2

- 8.00 Breakfast News (4593969)
 8.15 Northern Lights. A profile of Rob Worby, an electronic music specialist (r) (7534565) 8.20 A Summer Journey: the Severn. Angela Rippon travels from the river's source at Plympton to Gloucester (9955360) 8.30 A Week to Remember (b/w). Pathé News footage from this year 40 years ago (7696105)
 9.00 Daytime on Two. Educational programmes
 9.00 News and weather (5126730) followed by Storytime (r) (s) (2369393) 9.15 Seven Star Magazine series for the hearing impaired (s) (6833056) 2.45 In the Garden. Dennis Cornish plants beans for spring (4811394)
 3.00 News and weather (2026211)
 3.05 Songs of Praise from Truro Cathedral (r) (Ceefax) (s) (3643037) 3.45 A Week to Remember. Shown at 8.50am (202818) 3.50 News, regional news and weather (2026211)
 4.00 Film: Silver Fleet (1945, b/w) starring Ralph Richardson and Googie Withers. Muted second world war propaganda drama about a Dutch shipbuilder who is shunned by his community for working on a prototype U-boats but becomes a hero when he sabotages the craft. Directed by Vernon Sewell and Gordon Wellesley (39360)
 5.30 Ponder. Pamela Stephenson dips into the BBC's archives to select her favourite television clips. Presented by Emma Freud (r) (747)
 6.00 The Addams Family (b/w). Comedy series about a family in a long-running New York magazine cartoon. (Ceefax) (s) (9971560)
 6.25 DEB II. Based on the Fresh Prince of Bel Air. American comedy series (346209) 6.50 Standing Room Only. Football magazine presented by Kevin Allen (420805) 7.25 Liquid Television. Animation series (821563)



Rallying cry: the Cameroon politician John Fru Ndi (7.50pm)

7.50 Out of Darkness: Angel of Democracy? Informative series about the efforts being made to reshape African societies. This week's programme focuses on Cameroon, a country rich in natural resources but economically bankrupt. After ten years of dictatorial rule, president Paul Biya has promised to introduce multi-party elections. (Ceefax) (s) (947365)

8.30 Film: Passport To Terror (1988) starring Lee Remick, Roy Thorne and Norma Aleandro. Effective TV movie based on the true story of an American woman tourist who was arrested in Turkey for smuggling antiquities and thrown into prison. Directed by Lou Antonio. (Ceefax) (72309)

10.00 Murder Most Horrid: Mrs Hart and Mrs Red. More killing comedy starring Diana French (r) (s) (459501)

10.30 Newsnight with James Cox. A discussion on the Tory party's attitude to Europe. Among those taking part are the pro-European Edwina Currie and an anti-Maastricht treaty MP, Michael Spicer (690414)

11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine (s) (58501)

11.55 London Underground. The first of a new stand-up comedy and music series presented by Denis Leary. The guests are Ellen Cleghorne, Frank Skinner, Stephanie Hodge and Siobhan O'Connor (935921)

12.35am Weather (7426631)

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6.00am The DI Kit (s) (69151872) 8.40 Mrs Pepperpot (4323969) 8.50 Playdays (s) (3533560) 9.00 News, regional news and weather (s) (6056211) 9.30 The Pyramid Game (129691) 10.00 Let's Make a Deal (723103) 10.30 The Bold and the Beautiful (665291) 11.00 The Young and the Restless (651241) 12.00 The Young and the Restless (651241) 12.30 St Elsewhere (59329) 12.45 Sports World (200921) 12.55 The Next Generation (191582) 3.45 The DJ Kit Show (62705281) 5.00 Star Trek: The Next Generation (20169) 6.00 Simpson Mania (6191580) 8.00 Entertainment Tonight (s) (6056211) 8.30 The Price Is Right (7471720) Parker Lewis Can't Lose (3953) 8.00 It. Final part of the mini series based on Stephen King's horror story. Starring Oliver Hussey and John Ritter (20385) 10.00 Studs (615011) 10.30 Star Trek: The Next Generation (10476) 11.30 Pages from Skinned

SKY NEWS

- Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites
 News on the hour. 6.00am Sunrise. 6.30am Weather. 6.45am The Weather Channel (s) (6056211) 6.50 Good Morning America (2405) 1.30 Good Morning America (257851) 2.30 Travel Destinations (s) (6056211) 2.45 The Weather Channel (s) (6056211) 3.00 News (719211) 11.30 ABC World News (19259) 12.30am 48 Hours (67505) 1.30 48 Hours (67505) 1.30 St Elsewhere (59329) 1.30 The Next Generation (191582) 3.45 The DJ Kit Show (62705281) 5.00 Star Trek: The Next Generation (20169) 6.00 Simpson Mania (6191580) 8.00 Entertainment Tonight (s) (6056211) 8.30 The Price Is Right (7471720) Parker Lewis Can't Lose (3953) 8.00 It. Final part of the mini series based on Stephen King's horror story. Starring Oliver Hussey and John Ritter (20385) 10.00 Studs (615011) 10.30 Star Trek: The Next Generation (10476) 11.30 Pages from Skinned

SKY SPORTS

- 2.00pm Wanted: The Perfect Guy. A son tries to find a man for his mother (40327) 4.00 A Desperate Housewife. The mother's son tries to find a suitable husband (16211) 4.00 Coal Miner's Daughter (1980) 8.30 Space plac du court et western sœur, Lorreta Lynn (43924308) 6.05 A Little Bit of Heaven (s) (10) 6.15 The Big League (14209) 11.30 Stretch (76369) 12.00 American Can Sports (38872) 1.00 Film: The Last Days of Pompeii (1474230) 1.30 The Weather Channel (s) (6056211) 2.00 Going Under (1990): Comedy about the next crew of a submarine (54080501) 9.40 UK Top Ten (473056)
 10.00 Local Up (1989). Prison wardens and their families. Directed by Sylvester Stallone (6528282)
 11.15 Shudder (Sun) 1989: Wes Craven's special effects thriller (617327)
 1.55 Everybody's All-American (1985) 2.00 A couple of 16-year-old sons tour the US. Directed by David (60007702) 4.05 Stage: The Movie (1988) The silly creatures invade a small town (2631186). Ends at 5.30

SKY MOVIES GOLD

- Via the Astra satellite
 1.00 The Thin Red Line (1993) Jean Simmons walks out on her family (26124) 1.30 A Little Bit of Heaven (1991): An orphan starts an orphanage (10501) 2.00 The Return of the Golden Goose (1989) Directed go undercover to catch counterfeits (29334)

SKY MOVIES+

- Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites
 6.00am Showcase (2957722)
 10.00 A Little Bit of Heaven (1991): An orphan starts an orphanage (10501) 12.00 The Return of the Golden Goose (1989) Directed go undercover to catch counterfeits (29334)

THE MOVIE CHANNEL

- Via the Astra and Marcopolo satellites
 6.15 Brides of Dracula (1960) Peter Cushing fights the evil count (79592) 8.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 10.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 12.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 14.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 16.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 18.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 20.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 22.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 24.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 26.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 28.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 30.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 32.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 34.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 36.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 38.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 40.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 42.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 44.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 46.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 48.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 50.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 52.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 54.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 56.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 58.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 60.00 The Devil's Disciple (1947) 62.00 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